

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1879.

WITH SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AT BRIGHTON.—SEE PAGE 447.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th inst., the Lady Grantley, of a daughter.
On the 8th inst., at New York, the wife of the Hon. Henry Romilly, of a daughter.
On the 5th inst., at Rainthorpe Hall, Long Stratton, Norfolk, the wife of Sir C. Harvey, Bart., of a daughter.
On the 9th inst., at 19, Molesworth-street, Dublin, the Viscountess Massereene and Ferrard, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at All Souls', Langham-place, by the Rev. H. G. Watkins, M.A., Vicar of Potter's Bar, Middlesex, assisted by the Rev. Hugh Huleatt, M.A., Vicar of St. John's, Bethnal-green, father and uncle of the bridegroom, the Rev. H. G. Watkins, jun., M.A., to Marie Heloise de Mailly, daughter of the late Rev. Charles Reighley, D.D., Rector of Woodville, U.S.A.
On the 28th ult., at the Church of St. John the Divine, Kennington, by the Rev. D. Elsdale, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. C. E. Brooke, Thomas Skinner, Esq., of Gazzi, Messina, Sicily, to Eliza (Lily), third surviving daughter of the late Colonel W. G. Beck, K.L.S., formerly of Messina and Leghorn, Italy. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 4th inst., at Honeficur, after a short illness, the Hon. Charles H. Danvers Butler, in his 35th year.
On the 11th inst., at 7, Belsize-crescent, Hampstead, Ellen Abram, youngest daughter of the late William Abram, of Belsize Park and Middle Temple-lane. Friends will kindly accept this intimation. Indian and Australian papers please copy.
On the 7th inst., at Rathangan Glebe, County Kildare, Harriett Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Guy L'Estrange, Rector of Rathangan, and last surviving child of the late Sir Henry Brooke, Baronet, Colebrooke, Co. Fermanagh.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 22.

SUNDAY, NOV. 16.

Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: Hosea xiv.; Heb. x. 1-19. Evening Lessons: Job ii. 21, or iii. 9; John v. 1-31.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Dr. Currey; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m.,
St. James's, noon, Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Prothero.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Dean Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, NOV. 17.

Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Royal School of Mines, 8 p.m. (Professor J. W. Judd, first of six lectures on Volcanos—to working men).
Crystal Palace Poultry and Pigeon Show (three days).
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8. Races: Warwick (three days); Manchester (four days).
Asiatic Society, 4 p.m. (Sir H. C. Rawlinson on a Newly-Discovered Cylinder of Cyrus the Great; Mr. R. Sewell on the Amravati Inscription).
National School of Cookery, 5 p.m. (Professor Church on the Chemistry of Food).
City of London General Pension Society, elections, noon.

TUESDAY, NOV. 18.

Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. H. Wyld on Music—four days).
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (address by Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., president).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.
Horticultural Society: fruit and floral committees, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m.
Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m.
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19.

Meteorological Society, 7 p.m.
Society of Public Analysts, 8 p.m.
Dental Surgery Association, 8.30 p.m.
London Dialectical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. Y. Edgworth on the Relations between Population, Wealth, and Welfare).
Ballad Concerts begin, at St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (address by Lord Alfred S. Churchill, the chairman of the Council).
Society for Development of Science of Education, 7.30 p.m. (Rev. Dr. R. Morris on Grammar).
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Rev. S. M. Mayhew on Antiquities of the Isle of Man; Mr. T. Morgan on Results of the Yarmouth Congress).
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. W. Hulke on the Vertebrae of Orthopneustes; papers by Mr. John Phillips and Mr. Geo. Blencowe).

THURSDAY, NOV. 20.

Moon's first quarter, 6.55 p.m.
City of London College, distribution of prizes by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught (instead of the 13th).
Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Oswestry Poultry and Dog Show (two days).
Races: Kempton Park (three days).
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Professor A. H. Church on Vegetable Albinism; papers by Messrs. S. Pickering, C. T. Kingzett, C. R. A. Wright, and A. C. Menke).
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Ward on our Knowledge of the Embryo Sac in Phanerogams; papers by Messrs. A. C. Haddon, E. J. Miers, and E. M. Holmes).

FRIDAY, NOV. 21.

Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte on Portuguese Simple Sounds; Mr. H. Sweet on English Etymologies).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy).
Victoria, Imperial Princess of Great Britain and Germany, born, 1840.
Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. N. Heinemann on Political Economy—Private Property).

SATURDAY, NOV. 22.

Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 3.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in Barometer, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.				
November	(Inches. °)	(°)	(°)	(%)	(1-10)	(°)	(°)				
1	30.187 39.3	30.6	74	7	43.9	33.2	N. NNW.	368	0.005		
2	30.374 43.1	40.0	90	9	46.8	36.1	NNW.	170	0.015		
3	30.523 46.1	40.5	82	10	47.5	44.3	NNW.	90	0.000		
4	30.485 45.0	37.5	77	4	50.9	39.0	NNW. W. NNW.	145	0.010		
5	30.468 45.2	38.6	79	9	50.4	36.7	W. NNW.	176	0.005		
6	30.564 45.0	40.5	85	5	53.3	36.8	NNW. NNW.	76	0.005		
7	30.526 43.1	42.6	88	10	48.1	35.8	NNW.	33	0.005		

° Dew measured.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.163	30.338	30.524	30.489	30.505	30.502	30.531
Temperature of Air	39.0°	42.6°	46.8°	46.7°	44.3°	48.1°	42.6°
Temperature of Evaporation	36.0°	41.4°	44.4°	42.9°	42.1°	46.7°	42.1°
Direction of Wind	NNW.	NNW.	NNW.	W.	W.	NNW.	NNW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 22.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 31	3 17	3 42	4 14	4 30	4 55	5 20

THE SIXTH GRAND ANNUAL FANCY DRESS POLO AND UNITED COUNTRIES HUNT BALL, under the auspices of the International Gun and Polo Club, and most noble and distinguished Patronage, will be held at the ROYAL PAVILION, BRIGHTON, on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23. The whole Suite of Rooms will be elaborately and beautifully decorated. Tickets only issued on the production of a voucher signed by a Lady Patroness, Steward, or Member of the Club, of whom a list and full particulars will be sent on application to the Secretary, at 173 Piccadilly.
THE INTERNATIONAL PROMENADE CONCERT takes place in the DOME the following afternoon.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, THE PRINCE'S HOME, by a young actress, music by Vivian Bligh; after which A QUIET VISIT, a new Musical Sketch by Mr. Conroy Grain; concluding with BALL FROM INDIA. Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight. Morning Performances every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY (Twenty-fourth Season) is NOW OPEN, with many NEW WORKS by celebrated English and Foreign Artists. Descriptive Catalogues, including the VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY, price 6d. The yearly sales average £7000. Apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Superintendent of the Gallery.

NOW OPEN.—THE ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of HIGH-CLASS PICTURES at Mr. ARTHUR TOOTH'S GALLERY, 5, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre). Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times), and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6, 1s.

WALTER SEVERN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS AND SKETCHES, including the Artist's Latest Productions, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s. Ten till dusk.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. FORTY-EIGHTH SEASON.—Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. FINAL SERIES of CONCERTS in EXETER HALL, commencing on FRIDAY, DEC. 5, with Handel's JUDAS MACCABEUS. Principal Vocalists—Madame Sherrington, Miss Julia Wigan, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. M. Smith, and Mr. Bridson. Subscriptions for nine performances, 2, 2½, and 3 guineas each. Office, 6, Exeter Hall. Open from Ten till Five o'clock.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MERCHANT OF VENICE. Shakspeare's Comedy, having been received with the utmost enthusiasm, will be repeated EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock until further notice.
Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry.
MORNING PERFORMANCES OF THE MERCHANT OF VENICE TO-DAY (Saturday), Nov. 15: Next Saturday, Nov. 22; and Saturday, Nov. 29 and Dec. 6.
Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry.

CANTERBURY.—A New Entertainment, entitled THE PERI OF PERU, the Ballet invented and arranged by M. Devienne, Miss Nelly Power, supported by Mlles. Alice Holt, Aguzzi, Broughton, Powell, and the Corps de Ballet.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—Best Entertainment in the world. Variety Artists at Eight. PERI OF PERU, at Nine. Dr. Carver (last weeks), at 10.30. Prices, 6d. to 2s. 2s.

DR. CARVER, Great American Marksman. Extraordinary shooting while riding full speed on Winnemucca. "Nothing more wonderful of the kind has ever been done with a rifle."—Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. ALL THE YEAR ROUND. EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

MONDAYS. WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS. } THREE and EIGHT.
OPENING OF THE FIFTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR. ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME THIS WEEK.
Fanteuil, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery 1s. No fees. No charge for programme. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Doors open at 2.30 for day performances; 7.30 for the evening performances.
Every West-End omnibus runs to the doors of the Hall.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1879.

Lord Mayor's Day! It has a twofold significance to English ears. It means a show, in the material sense of that term, and it has come to betoken a revelation in a political sense. It is interesting, in the first sense of it, to Londoners only; in the second, it is looked forward to with expectation by the whole people of this country, and, indeed, by the political world, abroad as well as at home. Of the Procession from Guildhall to Westminster and back again there is no need for us to speak here. It was

got up, no doubt, "regardless of expense." It went off without any serious contretemps. It was witnessed by even a larger populace than usual, and, with trivial exceptions, with great good-humour. The ceremonial part of the affair closely conformed to a long list of precedents; the convivial portion of it was as satisfactory to those who "assisted" as it has commonly been. A magnificent spread is what is anticipated on such occasions; and, without entering into details where details chiefly concern the taste of individuals, we may confidently take for granted that the Feast, whilst it lasted, was agreeable enough to those who shared it.

The after-dinner speaking on Monday last does not impress us as having been particularly animated. It was towards this that the attention of the outside world was mainly directed. Between the close of one Session of Parliament and the opening of another, Lord Mayor's Day occupies a nearly equidistant position. It brings her Majesty's Government, as it were, for an hour or two at least, within range of direct speech with the people of the country. It is not understood that the opportunity will be embraced, even by the most garrulous Ministry, to lay before so promiscuous an Assembly a sketch of either their policy or their plans for the ensuing year. But it is expected that the Prime Minister, if circumstances permit of his being present, will in some discreet sentence, or luminous phrase, cast a light forward upon future probabilities, by the aid of which the public mind may catch the outline of them, though it may be indistinctly. This year there was a general tendency to the belief that Lord Beaconsfield had in reserve for the Nation a political surprise. Journalism essayed to penetrate his secret beforehand. Speeches were made for him. Disclosures of considerable importance, now on this subject, now on that, were treated as things of course. People began to think that something important, if not about to happen, was about to be announced; and there were few, probably, in Guildhall on Monday night who, when they saw Lord Beaconsfield rise to respond to the Toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," did not give place to the idea that they should leave the Banqueting-room in possession of some secret not yet made known to the general public. Their experience was not altogether an uncommon one. They were eager for a surprise, and a surprise they had; but quite of a different kind from that which they had prepared for. "Story, Lord bless you, I have none to tell, Sir," Lord Beaconsfield disappointed all journalistic prophecy. He said nothing which might not have been said by any of his audience; he revealed no secrets; he sketched no plans; he satisfied no yearnings of political curiosity. He gave us scarcely one additional topic for comment or speculation, and when he sat down his audience was about as well informed as when he rose up, save in these two respects—that he had said nothing, and that he said it well.

The opening (we might almost say the leading) topic of the Prime Minister's address was the present revival of trade. He regarded it, not as transient only, but as permanent. He relied for his conviction not merely upon the demand for iron, or even for tropical produce. There are other signs which, in his view, are decisively favourable—one especially, the activity of the manufacture of chemicals. Now, without disparaging this test of an industrial revival, we cannot help thinking that the Noble Earl laid more stress upon it than it is capable of bearing, and by overweighting his argument seriously diminished its force. We agree, however, with him that the English people have met the severe strain of the last few years with the "magic of patience," and are, therefore, entitled to high congratulations. Facts, we hope, and we incline to believe, will show that the material state of Ireland is far less anomalous, far less dangerous, than some of her advocates have broadly announced to be the case. But her Majesty's Ministers do not appear, so far as their intentions can be guessed from Lord Beaconsfield's speech, to have arrived at any conclusion that heroic remedies will be called for.

As to our Foreign Policy, the Prime Minister was even more reticent. We have "strengthened and secured our North-Western Frontier" in India; but what we are going to do with Afghanistan (which Lord Beaconsfield refers to under the general term of "Central Asia") nothing was said from which any definite inference could be drawn. The Zulu War has given the Colonists "a lesson in that art of self-preservation on which they must in future chiefly rely." We are glad that confidence is still maintained by her Majesty's Ministers in the preservation of European peace. But, like most of our fellow-countrymen, we should have been pleased to hear somewhat more in detail of the condition of the Eastern Question and the Anglo-Turkish Convention. At the same time, we quite admit that the Lord Mayor's Banquet did not present the most favourable time and place for a full exposition of the Foreign Policy of this Empire. Lord Beaconsfield probably gave as much information on Monday last as we are entitled to demand from him at a festive gathering of City magnates and officials. The fault, perhaps, to which public disappointment may be most fairly ascribed is rather that of exaggerated anticipation on the part of the political teachers of opinion than of unwonted reticence on the part of the Premier.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, returned to Balmoral Castle on Saturday last from the Glassalt Shiel, where her Majesty had passed a day or two. On Sunday the Queen attended Divine service, performed at the castle by the Rev. D. F. Ferguson, B.D., Strathblane. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice have walked and driven out daily around the Royal demesne. Viscount Sandon, who is Minister in attendance, has dined generally with the Queen, and the Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly have also dined with her Majesty. The Hon. Mary Pitt has left the castle, and the Hon. Frances Drummond has arrived as Maid of Honour in Waiting. The Court will return to Windsor Castle at the end of next week.

The Queen has forwarded one hundred guineas towards the funds of the Scottish Corporation. The 215th anniversary of the institution takes place on Dec. 1, with Lord Rosebery in the chair. Her Majesty has also commanded to be sent to the Charing-Cross and other London hospitals parcels of old linen, very valuable for surgical purposes.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales before leaving town for Sandringham attended the monthly meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at their offices in Hanover-square. The Prince attained his thirty-eighth year on Sunday. The general celebration of the auspicious occasion was deferred until Monday, but the Royal family circle at Sandringham was augmented on Saturday by the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Louise of Lorne, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Louis of Battenberg, and other guests, all of whom attended Divine service on the birthday at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Sandringham Park, with the Prince and Princess, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, the Rev. F. Hervey officiating. A beautiful tablet to the memory of the Prince's lamented sister, Princess Alice, had just been erected in the church. The work, which has been executed by Mr. J. E. Boehm, consists of a medallion portrait in marble of the Grand Duchess, with the following inscription beneath:—"To the beloved memory of Alice Maud Mary, Grand Duchess of Hesse, Princess of Great Britain and Ireland, this monument is erected by her devoted and sorrowing brother, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales." The architectural design is by Mr. Arthur Blomfield. Above and below the tablet are carved these texts—"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord," "Thy will be done." A fine organ, the gift of the Prince and Princess to the church, was played for the first time. On Monday their Royal Highnesses, with some of their guests, joined the meet of the West Norfolk Hounds at Harpley, and a fair day's hunt was had. The Rev. J. P. Slight, M.A., Head Master of the King's Lynn Grammar School, with Mr. H. H. Leeper, of Trinity College, Dublin, son of the Rev. F. T. Leeper, of Cuddalore, South India, attended at Sandringham House, when Mr. Leeper received at the hands of the Prince the gold medal given annually by his Royal Highness to the head boy of the school. The labourers and workpeople upon the Royal Norfolk estates, upwards of 200 in number, were entertained at dinner in the great dining-room of the Royal mews at Sandringham; the Prince and Princess, with their daughters and all their guests and the members of the household being present during a portion of the entertainment, when the usual loyal and personal toasts were enthusiastically honoured. In the metropolis the bells of the Royal parish Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields were rang; and in the evening the tradesmen of the Prince and Princess held their twenty-first anniversary dinner in honour of the day, at Willis's Rooms, when over 240 persons sat down, the venison being sent by the Prince. Mr. Jeffs, of Regent-street, presided, supported by Mr. Melton, the hon. secretary. During the evening Mr. Melton announced that a telegram had just been received from the Prince stating that he hoped they would all pass a pleasant evening. The illuminations at the West-End were numerous. At Balmoral, Windsor, and Osborne the day was observed with due honours, and at Norwich, Lynn, Cambridge, and other towns in the Eastern Counties, the church bells were rung.

Princes Albert Victor and George, on board the Bacchante, arrived at Gibraltar on Thursday week from Messina.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre yesterday week, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught went to the Criterion Theatre.

Princess Louise of Lorne visited the London Hospital on Thursday week, and subsequently the East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women at Shadwell. The visit was a private one. On arriving at the hospital her Royal Highness was received by Mr. Thomas Charrington (chairman) and the principal officials. The Princess visited the several wards and passed from cot to cot, distributing flowers and kindly words to the little sufferers. In the Enfield Ward the Princess evinced great interest in a case of tracheotomy, the details of which were explained to her. The case was a most successful one, the little patient being on a fair way to recovery. Her Royal Highness, after a general inspection of the institution, signed her name in the visitors' book and consented to become patroness of the hospital. The Princess has visited Mr. Colnaghi's gallery in the Haymarket, and inspected the picture by Charlemont of "The Alhambra Guard."

Prince Leopold left town on Monday, travelling from Victoria station by special train to Dover, where he embarked on board the special steamer Maid of Kent for Calais, whence his Royal Highness proceeded by mail-train, via Brussels, to Darmstadt.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. W. Cunliffe Brooks, M.P. for East Cheshire, with Miss Jane Davidson, daughter of Colonel Davidson, late of the Hon. East India Company's service, was solemnised on the 5th inst., at the Church of St. Lesmo, in the Forest of Glen Tanar, near Aboyne. The Bishop of Aberdeen performed the ceremony, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. E. Tudor St. John, M.A., Incumbent of St. Lesmo, Glen Tanar, and the Rev. J. Slade, M.A. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white duchesse satin, draped with antique Flemish point lace, and her jewels were diamonds and pearls. Her bridesmaids were her four sisters, and Miss Gaskell, Miss Broadhurst, and Miss Kate Brooks. They wore costumes of dark green velvet trimmed with fur, with chapeaux to match. The Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly entertained the wedding party at breakfast at Aboyne Castle, after which Mr. and Mrs. Cunliffe Brooks left the castle and drove to Glen Tanar, the bride wearing a deep ruby-coloured velvet costume, trimmed with silver-fox fur. At one of the triumphal arches between the castle and the entrance to the forest a congratulatory address from the inhabitants of the district was presented, to which Mr. Brooks, on behalf of himself and his bride, replied. There were many wedding presents, among which were gifts from the staff of each of the four banks of which Mr. Cunliffe Brooks is the head, and also from the steward of his estates. There was also a congratulatory address from the tenants of his manor of Ashton-upon-Mersey,

and from the tenantry on his other estates in Cheshire. The deerstalkers and keepers of the forest presented an inkstand of porphyry made from the bed of the Tanar, with a Royal stag's head of pure silver. The domestic servants' gift was a chime clock; and the inhabitants of Aboyne gave a chased silver claret-jug; all of which bore inscriptions.

The marriage of the Count de Hamel de Manin (eldest son of the late Jean François, twenty-first Count de Hamel de Manin) with Miss Alice Burton (youngest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Stuart Burton, of Carrigaholt Castle, county Clare) took place on Thursday week at St. George's, Hanover-square. The bridesmaids were the Comtesse Lucille and the Comtesse Blanche de Manin, sisters of the bridegroom, Miss Carter, and Miss Florence Cooke, who wore costumes of ruby velvet, trimmed with bouillonnées of a brighter shade of silk, velvet hats to correspond, with Circassian silver ornaments, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Francis M. V. Burton, of Carrigaholt Castle, was attired in a dress of ivory-white satin, draped and trimmed with Brussels lace, and wreath of orange-blossom and Brussels lace veil. Her jewels were a diamond cross and earrings, the gift of the bridegroom. The service was performed by the Rev. T. Nolan, D.D., and the Rev. R. Hill, M.A., friends of the bride and bridegroom. The wedding breakfast was given by Mrs. Burton in Harley-street.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AT BRIGHTON.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, as stated in our last weekly chronicle of "The Court," were at Brighton on Tuesday, the 4th inst., to open the grand fancy bazaar at the Royal Pavilion. This bazaar was got up for the benefit of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers in the Army, which has its several establishments at Bath and at Roehampton, Putney. The sale of a variety of articles displayed by ladies at the stalls has realised £1700 to recruit the funds of that institution. Our Illustration, on the front page of this Number of our Journal, shows the Royal visitors stopping at one of the stalls to inspect some beautiful specimens of Bohemian glass-ware. The Duchess, who carried a bouquet presented to her by one of the Brighton young ladies, walked round the floor beneath the Great Dome, accompanied by her husband, and by the Mayor, Alderman Davey, with his wife, Sir Francis and Lady Seymour, Sir Howard and Lady Elphinstone, and others. Their Royal Highnesses had previously visited the Brighton Aquarium. A luncheon was provided for them at the Royal Pavilion. The Duchess received from thirty ladies, on behalf of the charity, purses of money which they had collected, and the Duke of Connaught made a brief speech, earnestly recommending the Officers' Daughters' School to public support. In the evening they returned to London.

THE MANCHESTER HOTEL, ALDERSGATE-STREET, LONDON.

This new building is situated immediately opposite the Aldersgate-street station of the Metropolitan Railway. It is in the Gothic style of architecture, built in three blocks, and contains more than 300 rooms, of which upwards of 200 are furnished as bed-rooms. The outside is of red brick, finished with stone dressings. The roofs are covered with green slates. On the ground floor are the corridor and hall, with managers' office, porter's room, spacious coffee-room, writing-room, smoking-room, lavatories, and other conveniences. All these rooms are fitted up with great taste. On the first floor are the public and private billiard-rooms, sitting-rooms, and some bed-rooms. The upper floors contain the remaining bed-rooms. At the corner of the building in Long-lane is a buffet, with grill-room, and dining-room over it. The ground floor fronting Aldersgate-street and Long-lane is divided into shops. The hotel is intended chiefly for commercial men. It is close to the warehouses and counting houses employed in the wholesale trades of Manchester, Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield, Birmingham, Glasgow, and other important manufacturing towns in England, Wales, and Scotland. For the convenience of visitors, arrangements have been made for the regular posting up of telegrams relating to the leading home and foreign markets. A strong-room is also provided for the deposit of valuable property. It is an interesting fact that some famous taverns have occupied the site of the new hotel. Here, in succession, have stood the Sun, the Half-Moon, and the Magpye. Then came the timber-yard of Mr. Aldridge, then Messrs. Wood and Sharwood's Type Foundry, and next the offices of the City Press. By the building of this new hotel the site has reverted to its original uses. The architects are Messrs. Bateman and Corse, of Birmingham; and the builder is Mr. Brass, of Old-street, who built the New Post Office.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The rival Spanish Republics on the western side of the South American Peninsula, despite their proximity to the Pacific, have been fighting bitterly with each other some months past. Chile has to resist the combined attack of Peru and Bolivia, the matter really in dispute being the possession of certain valuable mineral deposits, nitrate of soda and the like, but commercial treaties and tariffs are made the pretext for this war. The land forces of the two northern States are much greater than those of Chile, but they have not yet been able to touch her, and it has been mostly by naval warfare that the conflict has been carried on. We now learn that the arms of Chile have been victorious in recent and important actions. The formidable Peruvian ironclad Huascar, a turret-ship heavily armed, which was commanded by Admiral Gran, was captured the other day, at Mejillones, by Chilean frigates, the Blanco Encolada, the O'Higgins, the Loa, and the Lord Cochrane. It was a desperate fight of six hours; Admiral Gran and sixty of his officers and men were killed; the Huascar was much shattered, and riddled with shot. Eighty-five English seamen were among the crew of the Huascar. The Peruvian corvette Union made her escape. This victory has given to Chile the superiority of force on the sea, and she has already made use of it to bombard and capture a seaport town of Peru. The news of this event reached us on Tuesday last. Pisagua, which has been taken by the Chileans after an obstinate battle, costing them three hundred men, some accounts say five hundred, is a small place. But it is situated on the coast midway between Iquique, to the south, and Arica, to the north, which are both important Peruvian seaports. The effect, moreover, of this success on the part of Chile is to separate the army of Peru from that of its ally, Bolivia, which remains apart, in the north; and this may compel the Peruvians to come to terms. Our Illustration of the Chileans at work mounting their heavy guns for the defence of Valparaiso, has some interest at the present juncture. It is from a sketch by Lieutenant Ernest Fleet, R.N., serving on board H.M.S. Gannet, six-gun sloop, in the Pacific squadron. The guns here mounted are of American

make, of 15-inch calibre, smooth bore, each weighing 22 tons, and will repel any hostile fleet.

POLITICAL.

The Oracle has spoken—and said nothing. With more than usual interest was the speech of the Prime Minister at the Lord Mayor's Banquet looked forward to. The welcome accorded to the noble Earl and his colleagues at the Guildhall on Monday evening was of the heartiest. Not a note of the silver trumpets heralding the toasts was spared; and the Imperial strains found an echo in the closing sentences of the Earl of Beaconsfield's speech, albeit he protested he would avoid a peroration; but no martial challenge was issued to any Power. In passing, it may be said that the new Lord Mayor's perfunctory speeches were creditable enough, with the exception of the adulatory stream poured over the head of the Prime Minister, whose blushing days, however, are fortunately over. General Lord Chelmsford and Sir Evelyn Wood being present, they were favourably mentioned in the toast of "The Army and Navy," in response to which neither the Secretary for War nor the First Lord of the Admiralty said anything calling for comment beyond eulogising the services of both branches during the past twelvemonth in South Africa and in Afghanistan. Count Münster elicited a laugh when he remarked that if the diplomatic body for whom he spoke did their duty, the last two right hon. gentlemen who had risen would have very little to do. The German Ambassador struck a responsive chord when he added that "No Sovereign or Emperor more wishes to see the peace of the world maintained than my own." Lord Cairns achieved a certain success by adopting a bantering tone of self-depreciation. His Ministerial chief, evidently pluming himself on being enrolled a citizen of London, began "the speech of the evening" with an apt allusion to the revival of trade, which he declared her Majesty's Government believed to be of a "permanent character." The noble Earl attributed this commercial improvement to the increased demand for iron, "tropical produce," textile fabrics, the rise in the price of silver as regards India, and, returning to England—"our great manufacture of chemicals." The orderly conduct of the people of this country under the great strain of the last five years' depression then came in for emphatic commendation; and served as a marked contrast to the agitation going on in the sister isle, our fellow-countrymen on the other side of St. George's Channel being described in a Disraelian phrase that may live as "our brilliant brethren in Ireland," and in the next breath as "an imaginative people." No direct promise of help from the Government to mitigate the distress in Ireland dropped from the Prime Minister's lips; but the noble Earl said the Ministry would watch with anxiety the districts afflicted, and reminded his hearers that Ireland had never in vain appealed to England when there was a prospect of considerable suffering through the failure of crops, adding that this year "their harvest is much better than the harvest in England." The military operations in Afghanistan were then referred to as "operations in Central Asia," where "our influence has been established," while the "North-Western frontier had been strengthened and secured." The Cabul massacre had been avenged, and Lord Lytton came in for marked eulogy. Whether the Zulu War was necessary or not, the Government had extracted the best result they could out of it by teaching South Africa "something of the art of self-defence." In Europe, in the opinion of the Government, "Peace will be maintained"—that is "if the power and advice of England are heard in the Councils of Europe." Lord Beaconsfield continued the strain by paraphrasing the Imperial saying of an illustrious predecessor, the new motto for the Government being thus introduced:—"When one of the greatest of the Romans was asked what his policy was he replied, 'Imperium et libertas.' That is a short programme, but it would not disgrace a British Ministry, and it is one on which the present Ministry will always act." The health of the Lord Mayor was then proposed briefly, the Premier drily hoping he would have the pleasure a year thence of congratulating his Lordship on his skilful administration of a brilliant reign. Sir Stafford Northcote assumed a jubilation if he felt it not in referring hopefully to the financial state of the country; and it fell to the lot of the Marquis of Salisbury to throw Russia and Turkey to the winds for the moment while he assumed the cheerful rôle of the ladies' man, and proposed (not without a dash of irony at the Aldermen's expense) "The Health of the Lady Mayoress."

The announcement that Mr. Bernal Osborne will stand at the General Election for Worcester has afforded pleasure to both political parties, and the wish must be general that the humour and wit of the hon. member (whether as Worcester sauce or in any other form) may again brighten the debates of the House of Commons. Mr. Chamberlain's mode of speech may be described as neat rather than witty. Yet the junior member for Birmingham made a good point at a Liberal meeting in Leicester on Tuesday, when he accounted for the Prime Minister's boasted increase in the chemical trade by attributing it to the consumption by the Government of "sulphur and saltpetre." The remaining political utterances may be quickly summarised. Mr. Cowen made clear to his Newcastle constituents on Saturday that he remained staunch as ever to his Liberal colours, and to his aversion to Russian aggrandisement; and on Tuesday, in introducing Mr. A. M. Sullivan as a lecturer at the Townhall, the hon. member gave a timely word of caution to those Home-Rule members who were in the habit of using language calculated to engender an antagonistic feeling. This hint might have been acted upon earlier with advantage by Mr. Parnell, who, with Mr. Mitchell Henry and Mr. O'Connor Power, aired afresh the grievances of Ireland in the Manchester Free Trade Hall on Monday, Mr. Parnell continuing the campaign with unabated zest at Bolton on Tuesday, and Mr. Mitchell Henry holding forth the same night at Salford. Colonel Arbutnot on Tuesday broached a broader theme at Hereford when he hoped "the consolidation of the Empire" would be undertaken. Mr. Rylands on Monday at Burnley denounced the Government with an earnestness which his ready smile sometimes takes the sting out of; and in the North, Mr. Baxter has afforded fresh proof of his critical capacity, under which there lurks solid administrative ability; while Mr. E. Jenkins at Dundee, on Tuesday, portentously intimated that he had a rod in pickle for the Commander-in-Chief.

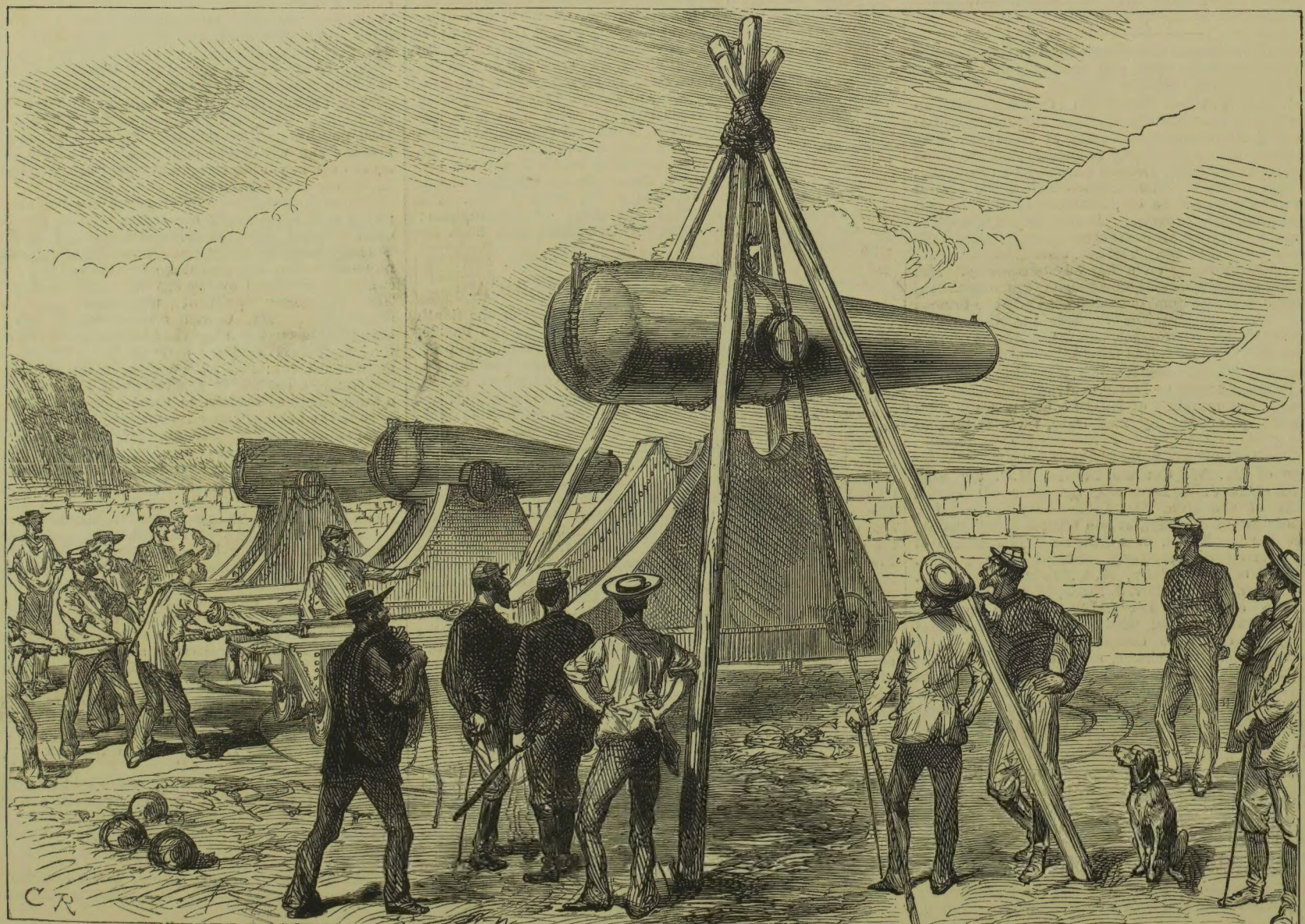
Parliament, according to the dictum of Mr. E. Stanhope at Horncastle on Tuesday, may last "till this time next year," but in all probability it is very near its end, and the popular Under-Secretary for India advised his listeners to "prepare for an election at an early date."

Leeds delivers the Liberal counterblast to the Conservative challenge at the Guildhall through the effective medium of the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Ripon, and Mr. W. E. Forster, the principal speakers at Friday's demonstration.

The Butt Family committee announce that the balance in hand to the credit of the fund, after paying all expenses, amounts to £2742.



THE MANCHESTER HOTEL, ALDERSGATE-STREET, LONDON.—SEE PAGE 447.



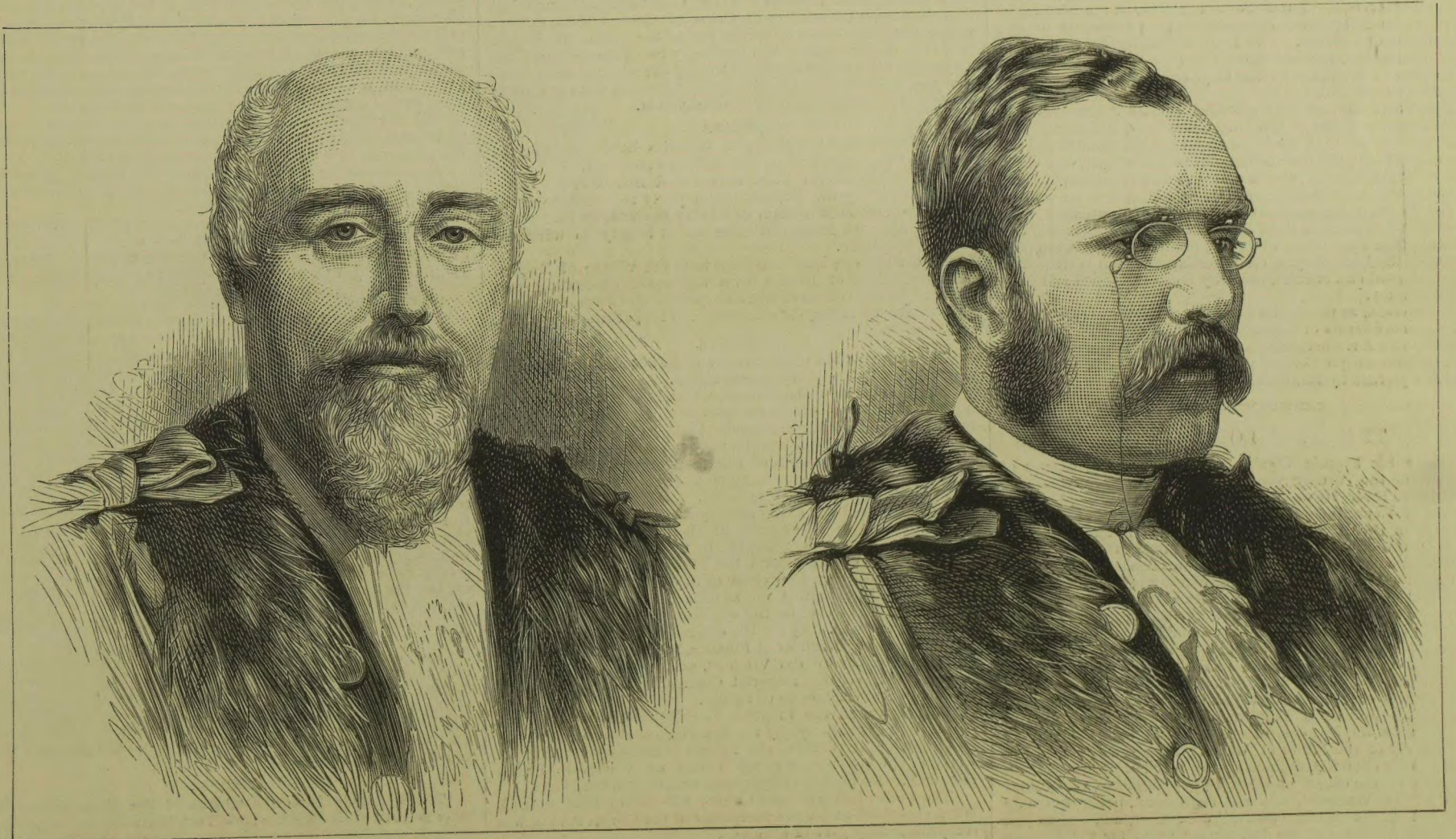
THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA: MOUNTING HEAVY GUNS AT VALPARAISO.—SEE PAGE 447.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR AND SHERIFFS.

SEE PAGE 450



THE RIGHT HON. SIR FRANCIS WYATT TRUSCOTT, LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.



SHERIFF C. WOOLLTON.

SHERIFF E. K. BAYLEY.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

The Ninth of November being a Sunday, this year's procession of the new Lord Mayor of London and his civic associates, from Guildhall to Westminster Hall and back, was performed on Monday with the ordinary pomp and state.

The route was from Guildhall through King-street and Queen-street, and thence into Upper Thames-street, across London Bridge, through the Borough, across Southwark Bridge, down Upper Thames-street and up Dowgate-hill into Cannon-street, and then along Fleet-street and the Strand to Westminster, returning by way of the Embankment. The fine new peal of bells of St. Paul's, to which the Corporation largely contributed, were set ringing in honour of the occasion, as were also those of all the churches on the route.

A force of mounted City Police led the way, followed by the bands of the Scots Guards and the London Rifle Brigade. Then came two powerful and fully-manned steam-engines of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade. They were followed by the excellent bands and well-drilled lads of the training-ship Eamouth and of the Marine Society's vessel Warspite. Then appeared four mounted knights in real armour, and some gaily-dressed watermen, with fabulously large rosettes, bearing the banners of the ex-Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. Escorted by the mounted band of the 5th Lancers, the Worshipful Company of Vintners made their appearance. The Lord Mayor is a warden, and Mr. Sheriff Bayley and Mr. Under-Sheriff Crawford are members, of this ancient and wealthy guild. Twenty or thirty of that meritorious regiment, the Corps of Commissionaires, bore the company's shields, followed by the wine-porters in their picturesque vintners' dresses, and the "swan-hoppers," or uppers, carrying the banners of distinguished members of that guild. The Master, Wardens, and Court of the company in open carriages followed their officials. Other knights in armour passed; and then, ushered in by the bands of the Royal Marines and Coldstream Guards, came the banner-bearers and the Court of the Haberdashers' Company, to which also the Lord Mayor belongs. After them and more knights in armour were the Court of the Merchant Taylors' Company, of which Mr. Sheriff Woolloton is a member, and next the Court of the Stationers' Company, the Master of which is the Lord Mayor. Intermingled in this part of the procession were the bands of the 9th Kent Artillery Volunteers, the Royal Artillery, the St. George's Rifles, and the Royal London Militia, and the mounted band of the Royal Artillery. Next appeared two magnificent banners, borne by foresters, recognising the acquisition by the Corporation for the public use of Epping Forest and Burnham Beeches, near Windsor. After them, played in by the bands of the London Scottish Rifles and the Hon. Artillery Company, came in succession the Under-Sheriffs, the officers of the Corporation, and the two Sheriffs (Messrs. Woolloton and Bayley), each in his state carriage drawn by four horses and attended by his chaplain. State trumpeters of the Household Cavalry preceded the carriages of the Aldermen and the Recorder. Then came the state carriage of the late Lord Mayor (Sir Charles Whetham). The retiring Chief Magistrate was greeted with uproar along the route; but it never disturbed his good temper or equanimity, and he bowed right and left to all. A band of the 18th Hussars, with their trumpeters, followed Sir Charles Whetham, and another band of the Household Cavalry immediately preceded the new Lord Mayor, whomet with the warmest greeting throughout the procession, but especially in his own ward. Here an address of congratulation was presented to him. The new Lord Mayor, Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, was accompanied by the Rev. J. Russell Stock, his Chaplain, and by the Sword-bearer, the Mace-bearer, and the City Marshal. In coming back from Westminster the procession was joined by the Lady Mayoress, and by the Ambassadors, Ministers of State, Judges, and other dignitaries on their way to the Guildhall banquet.

The new Lord Mayor, and the other members and officers of the City Corporation, on arriving at Westminster Hall, were received in the Court of Exchequer by Baron Pollock, Baron Huddleston, and Mr. Justice Hawkins. The Recorder of the City of London, Sir T. Chambers, introduced the new Lord Mayor to the Judges, giving them an account of his past life and public services. Baron Pollock replied, in the absence of Chief Baron Kelly, and commended the behaviour of the Corporation of London. The Lord Mayor, having signed the usual declaration and obtained the formal confirmation of privileges and franchises of the City, invited the Judges to his banquet at Guildhall.

This entertainment was attended by the Prime Minister, the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Cranbrook, the Home Secretary, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretaries of State for War and the Colonies, and others of her Majesty's Ministers, as well as by the Foreign Ambassadors and many distinguished personages. The speech of Lord Beaconsfield is noticed in another column. The Committee who arranged the banquet were presented by the Lord Mayor, on Saturday, with an ornamental badge, of gold and enamel, made by Messrs. Edward and Son, of the Poultry.

We present, as usual, the portraits of the new Lord Mayor and the new Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. Those of his Lordship and Mr. Sheriff Bayley are from photographs by the London Stereoscopic Company; that of Mr. Sheriff Woolloton is from a picture by Mr. Comley Vivian.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

Alderman Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, the Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year, is a native of Truro, where he was born in 1824. He was educated at King's College, London. For the last twenty-five years he has carried on an extensive business in the City as a wholesale stationer, and he is the head of the firm of Messrs. James Truscott and Sons, of Suffolk-lane. In 1858 he was elected a member of the Court of Common Council for Dowgate Ward, and has filled many important positions in connection with that body, having been deputy-governor of the Irish Society, Chairman of the City Lands Committee, the Police Committee, the Freeman's Orphan School Committee, and also of the Special Committee appointed to arrange for the reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1863. In 1871 Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott was chosen Sheriff of London and Middlesex. He received the honour of Knighthood on the Queen's visit to St. Paul's on the occasion of the National Thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales. That same year he was unanimously chosen Alderman of the Ward of Dowgate. Sir Francis is on the courts of three livery companies, the Haberdashers', the Vintners', and the Stationers', being the only Alderman on two of the "twelve" companies, and he has just been elected master of the last-named guild for the ensuing year. He is a commissioner of income-tax for the City, also a commissioner of land and assessed taxes; one of the representatives of the City to the Metropolitan Board of Works; a commissioner of sewers; a commissioner of lieutenancy, and

a governor of Queen Anne's Bounty. Sir Francis has long held an important position in the Masonic body, being Past Master of No. 1 Lodge and a Past President of the Board of Grand Stewards. Sir Francis is a Conservative, and at the general election in 1865 unsuccessfully contested Dudley in that interest. He was solicited to contest his native borough, and on his declining to do so Colonel Hogg was brought forward and elected. He was lately requested to stand as a candidate for Barnstable, but declined in view of his approaching duties as Lord Mayor. The Lord Mayor is a Member of the Junior Carlton Club, and resides at 5, Park-crescent, Portland-place. In 1847 he was married to Eliza, youngest daughter of Mr. James Freeman, of Turnham-green, by whom he has three sons and a daughter.

MR. SHERIFF WOOLLTON.

Mr. Charles Woolloton was born Aug. 19, 1819, at the Paragon, New Kent-road, being the eldest son of Mr. Robert Charles Woolloton and Harriet his wife. Mr. Woolloton is the senior partner in one of the oldest firms in the hop trade, established in 1818 by his father, who is now in the eighty-third year of his age. He is a member of the Society of Arts, the Royal Societies of Horticulture and of Agriculture, and was a juror on agricultural products in the Exhibitions of London 1862 and Paris 1867 and 1878. For many years Mr. Woolloton has been a magistrate of Surrey. In politics Mr. Woolloton is a strong Conservative, and is a member of the Established Church. Mr. Woolloton has been for many years a director of the British Orphan Asylum at Slough, Bucks; and succeeded to the chairmanship of the board on the decease of Sir Thomas Tilson. Mr. Woolloton is also a member of the corresponding committee of the Church Missionary Society and of the Continental committee of the Colonial and Continental Church Society. Mr. Woolloton married, in 1841, Clara, third daughter of the late Mr. J. D. J. Mayhew, of Fitzroy-square and of Enfield, by whom he had one son, who died in the tenth year of his age.

MR. SHERIFF BAYLEY.

Mr. E. K. Bayley is the only surviving son of the late Mr. Richard Bayley, of Surbiton, Surrey. He was born in 1845, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1868, and was called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple in 1871. Mr. Bayley is on the South-Eastern Circuit and Surrey Sessions, is a magistrate for the counties of Galway and Roscommon, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the latter county. He is a director of the Standard Assurance Company and Dublin and Meath Railway, and a member of the Suck Drainage Board. Mr. Bayley for some time held a commission in the Royal East Middlesex Militia. He is a Past Master of No. 1 Masonic Lodge, and Past President of the board of Grand Stewards. Mr. Bayley was married, in 1871, to the eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Winter, of Jersey, by whom he has four sons.

[We are indebted to the *City Press* for these biographical notices.]

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

M. Jules Ferry yesterday week opened the building assigned to the Protestant Faculty of Theology, in the Rue St. Jacques, Paris. Referring to its mixed Lutheran and Calvinist character, he said its atmosphere was liberal and tolerant.

The Cabinet has decided to convoke the Chambers for the 27th inst. It has also been decided that no proceedings be taken against Monseigneur Freppel, Bishop of Angers, for his speech at Nantes, the Cabinet being of opinion that, as the speech was not delivered on any official occasion, it was simply the utterance of a private individual.

Marshal Canrobert was on Sunday elected senator for Charente in the room of the late M. Hennessy, the distiller: he obtained 314 votes, against 126 for M. Bellamy, Republican, and 40 for M. Mathieu Bodet, Orleanist. In Hautes-Alpes M. Giugger, Conservative, was elected in the room of the late M. de Ventavon by 140 votes to 94 given for the Republican candidate, M. Bontoux.

A debate took place in the Paris Municipal Council last Saturday upon the subject of the secularisation of the schools within the jurisdiction of the Prefect of the Seine. H. Herold said that secularisation was gradually being carried out; the majority of the pupils attended the lay schools, and even those who had preferred the Congregationist masters were gradually leaving them for the secular establishments.

SPAIN.

The Senate and the House of Deputies have both adopted the Royal Message relating to the King's marriage.

Reinforcements for Cuba have sailed from Cadiz. It has been resolved by the Constitutional party to support the bill for the immediate abolition of slavery in Cuba, and they will propose that the freedmen shall be at liberty to work for whom they please.

Serious damage has been done near the village of Rocina, in the province of Huelva, by a waterspout proceeding from the sea. In the village of Bedmar, province of Jaen, the floods have destroyed twenty-two houses. No loss of life is reported.

GERMANY.

The Emperor has contributed about £500 sterling in aid of the sufferers by the Murcia inundations.

In the debate on the Budget, which began yesterday week in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, Herr Richter made a long speech against the Protectionist policy of Prince Bismarck, none of whose anticipations, he contended, had been fulfilled. Herr Bitter, the Minister of Finance, thought it unnecessary to defend the Prince on questions of political economy. On Saturday the debate was concluded. The greater part of the ordinary and all the extraordinary Estimates, together with the bill relative to the disposal of the surpluses derived from Imperial taxes, were referred to the Budget Committee. In the course of the debate the Minister of Public Works defended the proposed purchase of the railways, and said that they should be regarded not as industrial enterprises, but as institutions for promoting the welfare of the whole nation, and as of the greatest utility for the defence of the country. Later in the debate the Minister of Finance, replying to an attack on Prince Bismarck by Dr. Virchow, said it was all the more indecorous since the Imperial Chancellor had but recently rendered great services to Germany.

The debate in the Prussian Legislative Assembly on the purchase of the railways by the State commenced on Tuesday. Comte de St. Vallier, the French Ambassador at Berlin, left on Tuesday morning for Varzin on a visit to Prince Bismarck. No political importance attaches to the event.

The Berlin International Fishery Exhibition, 1880, which is being organised under the patronage of the Crown Prince, will comprise fishing gear of all kinds.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The official returns of the Austrian revenue show that during the first three quarters of the present year the direct taxes yielded 67,264,000 fl., being 920,000 fl. more than during

the same period of 1878. The revenue from indirect taxes amounted to 123,189,000 fl., being an increase of 5,316,000 fl.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath Count Coronini was again elected president and Dr. Smolka and Baron Godel-Lannoy vice-presidents of the House. At the elections for the last-named post Herr Klier (Liberal) was in both cases the defeated candidate.

M. Kossuth has lost his rights as a Hungarian citizen. The Chamber of Deputies has adopted a bill declaring that any native of the country who voluntarily resides abroad for an uninterrupted period of ten years shall lose his civil status. The Extreme Left violently opposed this measure, accusing the Government of levelling it directly at Kossuth; but it was finally carried by 141 votes to 52.

A deputation from the Evangelical Alliance had an interview with the Emperor of Austria last week, and solicited that freedom of worship might be extended to all the Christian sects throughout the Empire.

RUSSIA.

Count Schouvaloff's resignation of the post of Ambassador to this country has been accepted. An autograph letter from the Emperor to Count Schouvaloff has been published, in which his Majesty accedes to the request of the Count to be relieved of his post as Russian Ambassador in London, and confers upon him the Order of St. Vladimir of the first class in recognition of his services. Count Schouvaloff will remain a member of the Council of the Empire.

General Frankini, the Governor of Kars, has been ordered by the Czar to relinquish his duties and to proceed on four months' leave abroad. His offence was the summary closing of all the Armenian schools in his district, and his oppression towards both Russians and natives. The Emperor has ordered all the Armenian schools to be reopened.

A *Daily News* telegram from St. Petersburg says that all the Russian papers have articles upon the latest steps taken in Constantinople by the British Government, and that in certain circles an uneasy feeling is growing up. The *Golos* says that in the event of England attempting to violate Turkish independence, and at the same time infringe the vital interests of Russia, a collision between the two Powers would be more convenient for the latter on the confines of Asia Minor than in the depths of Central Asia.

According to the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, Prince Gortschakoff is at length about to retire from the post of Chancellor of the Russian Empire.

The same correspondent remarks that the reports of the decline of Russian influence at Teheran, as the consequence of a change of policy on the part of the British Government towards Persia, appear to have some foundation. At all events, the relations between Persia and Russia are not as cordial as they were some months ago. Russia has claimed 40,000 roubles in payment of the thousand rifles, which it is now contended were not offered as a present from the Emperor of Russia to the Shah. The Shah, it is also stated, now recognises the necessity of giving the Persian army an essentially national character, and has given up the idea of assimilating it with European armies. He has further ordered a translation of the Code Napoleon.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* says that private information received in St. Petersburg fully confirms the worst accounts published of the disastrous nature of the defeat of the Russians in Central Asia and their subsequent retreat. Ammunition and guns were lost, and the wounded were left behind and all killed by the Turkomans. The number thus massacred is estimated at 700. The statements respecting the arrival of reinforcements at Tchikislar and movements of troops in Central Asia are believed to be incorrect and premature, and no fresh advance is likely to take place until early next year. It is stated that General Dolgoroukoff, who commanded the advance column of the Russian expedition that was defeated by the Tekke Turkomans, has been recalled, and appointed military attaché to the Russian Embassy at Berlin.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at St. Petersburg states that a Russian hydrographic scientific expedition has been dispatched to the Pacific, to explore and report upon the Japanese waters and coasts.

M. Makoff, the Russian Minister of the Interior, has sent a circular to the governors of the provinces instructing them to order the rural police not to interfere with the public dances and amusements in all Russian villages, which have in some instances been treated as if they were dangerous to the public peace. Such a course of action, the circular says, produces discontent and complaints among the rural population.

The Territorial Assembly of the Moscow District has resolved upon establishing a fund upon which advances will be made to the peasantry to enable them to obtain more land.

Regulations for the use of arms by the Russian police and gendarmes while engaged in fulfilling their official duties have been published in an Imperial Ukase.

A new gun-boat, the *Wiehr*, measuring 110 ft. long by 38 ft. broad, with 7 ft. draught of water, was recently launched at St. Petersburg. On the bow of this vessel will be placed an 11-in. calibre gun, with two four-pounders on each side.

TURKEY.

It is announced in the telegrams from Constantinople that a Council of Ministers was held on Sunday, under the presidency of the Sultan, to discuss the question of reforms, and that Baker Pasha was present; and it is said that the Porte is making arrangements to place that officer in a high position in Anatolia. A *Standard* telegram says that Sir H. Layard has begun negotiations with the Porte respecting the reforms to be introduced into Asia Minor in conformity with the despatch which Lord Salisbury wrote last year. The Turkish newspapers have been ordered, under pain of suspension, to cease their attacks upon England. The Russian Ambassador has returned from Livadia, and, according to reports which come from Vienna, he has advised the Porte to yield to the demands of the English Government as regards the reforms in Asia Minor, but to reject any proposals that might be made in view of a cession of territory. Ministerial modifications are again talked of, and the idea of raising Midhat Pasha to power is said to be seriously entertained.

The Minister of Public Instruction has formed a plan for the establishment, in Constantinople, of a commercial school for the youth of all classes. A Council, which has been formed on a broad basis, has been appointed to conduct the school.

The Porte has ordered the withdrawal of the greater part of the troops at present stationed on the Turco-Greek frontier. The Turkish members of the Greek Boundary Commission met on Tuesday, and discussed the question of the proposed new line of frontier in Epirus.

AMERICA.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* states that later returns regarding the New York State election show that Cornell's majority for the office of Governor was 35,000 over the vote for Robinson. The Republicans have also elected by a small majority most of the candidates for the other State offices: but Potter (Democrat) has probably been elected Lieutenant-Governor by a majority of 1000. In other Northern States the Republican majorities have increased according to

later returns. The Democrats get 21,000 majority in Maryland. The Readjusters have beaten the Debt-payers in Virginia, electing the majority of the Legislature.

The New York Chamber of Commerce gave a public reception on the 6th inst. to Mr. Thomas Bayley Potter, M.P., and Mr. William B. Forwood, president of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

The Apache Indians recently driven over the Mexican border by the United States troops turned on Sunday on isolated band of their pursuers in Chihuahua, Mexico, 200 Indians overwhelming fifty whites and killing thirty-two of them, the others escaping, though all wounded.

Eight persons have been killed by the fall of a biscuit manufactory at Kansas City, Missouri.

CANADA.

A telegram from Ottawa states that bands of emigrants are daily setting out for Manitoba.

The monthly returns of the Treasury of the Dominion for October have been published. They show that the revenue during that month amounted to 2,035,680 dols., and the expenditure to 2,247,611 dols. The total receipts since the beginning of the fiscal year amounted to 7,070,767 dols., and the total expenditure during that period to 6,249,228 dols.

STATE OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, according to the Central News, has telegraphed to the War Office that he has been obliged at the last moment to detain the King's Dragoon Guards at the Cape in consequence of the state of affairs in the Transvaal. The original order for the removal of the regiment to India will be carried out as soon as order is again restored.

The Royal stables in Florence were on Monday destroyed by fire.

A treaty of commerce has been concluded between Serbia and Belgium, to be in force for three years.

The Jersey States have prohibited all lotteries and raffles, and the sale of lottery tickets of any description, under a penalty of £20. A proposal to except drawings at bazaars for religious and charitable purposes was negatived.

The trial of Wassadeo Bulwunt Phadke for the Deccan dacoities was concluded at Poona last Saturday. The prisoner was convicted of trying to wage war against the Queen, collecting men and arms, and attempting to excite sedition and dacoity. He was sentenced to transportation for life. Ten accomplices were tried, and sentenced each to ten years' transportation for dacoity.

Captain Sir Arthur Gordon, acting on behalf of the British Government, has concluded a treaty with Malieton for the establishment of a British coaling station and naval dépôt at Samoa, other than that selected by the United States; and a convention has been concluded between Sir Arthur Gordon, Captain Chandler, of the United States war-ship Lackawanna, and Herr Weber, the German Consul, for the preservation of good order in Apia.

Although only one steamer arrived at Liverpool from Canada and the United States last week with live cattle, the number was in excess of the previous week, but was nevertheless insignificantly small, while not a single head of live sheep arrived. The conveying steamer was the Illyrian, and she arrived with 197 head of cattle, as well as 716 quarters of fresh meat. The other steamers with fresh meat were the Baltic, with 800 quarters of beef and 250 carcasses of mutton; the Wyoming, with 652 quarters of beef and 250 carcasses of mutton; the Italy, with 589 quarters of beef and 250 carcasses of mutton; Lord Gough, with 691 quarters of beef; and the City of Richmond, with 740 quarters of beef, 150 carcasses of mutton, and 100 dead pigs—being 4188 quarters of beef, 900 carcasses of mutton, and 100 pigs.

The years 1880 and 1881 will both be marked by two national exhibitions—the one at Brussels, the other at St. Petersburg. The preparations for the Brussels Exhibition, which will be opened next May, are in a very forward state, and the building will be handed over by the contractors before the end of December. The total space at disposal is 66,000 square metres, one half of which will be devoted to the arts and industries of the past, the other half to modern industrial arts and sciences. All the Belgian industries will be fully represented, including those of agriculture and horticulture, and there will be an additional space of 16,000 square metres set aside for a show of live stock. The exhibition will be fourteen times as large as the one of 1874 held in the Halles Centrales. The Russian exhibition is also proceeding rapidly, as far as the building is concerned, and the ironwork is being made at the St. Petersburg Foundry.

The Paris papers again announce the death at Damascus of the celebrated Arab chief, Abd-el-Kader, who strove to free his country from the Turkish and French rule, and from 1832 to 1847 held his own with indomitable energy against Clauzel, Bugeaud, and Lamoricière. Statements of his death have frequently been circulated, and in 1873 obituary notices of him appeared in most of the French and English papers. After his capitulation in 1843 he was detained in custody until 1852, when he was liberated by Napoleon III., who contented himself with the chief's oath on the Koran that he would never again bear arms against France. Abd-el-Kader kept his word, and took up his residence at Damascus, where he always showed much sympathy with the Christian population of the East, notably during the Syrian massacres, when he energetically defended the Christians. On this occasion he received the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour. Abd-el-Kader also enjoyed an annual pension of 100,000f.

Three disasters at sea are reported. The steamer Champion, on her way from New York for Charleston, on the morning of the 7th inst., thirty miles north of Cape May, came into collision with the iron ship Lady Octavia, of Greenock, running from Delaware Breakwater for New York. The Champion sunk in four minutes, and thirty persons on board of her, including twelve passengers, were lost. The Lady Octavia is badly damaged forward, having struck the Champion amidships. The Champion was of 1418 tons burden, and had a cargo valued at 200,000 dols.—On the 29th ult. the whaling schooner Petrel, of New Bedford, capsized, and only six persons of those on board were saved. They clung to the wreck from Oct. 29 to the 3rd inst., when they were rescued by the Austrian barque Rebus.—The Daily News publishes a long telegram from New York giving details of the collision which took place early on Friday morning last between the steamer Arizona and an iceberg. The vessel, which was going at fifteen knots, struck head on, recoiled, and struck again in the same place, smashing in about fifteen feet of her bows. The iceberg is estimated at from 300 ft. to 400 ft. in diameter, with three pinnacles 60 ft. or 70 ft. above the water. It was feared at first that these masses would topple over and crush the ship, but only a few tons of ice fell on the deck, and the engines were at once reversed and the vessel got clear. Correspondents of several New York papers who were on board agree that there was no look-out at the bows when the collision took place.

THE OCCUPATION OF CABUL.

The British forces in Afghanistan continue to make their positions secure for the ensuing winter. The disgraced Ameer, Yakooob Khan, whose duplicity or even treachery seems to be no longer doubted, after his enforced abdication remains a sort of prisoner at large in the British camp. Shere Ali Khan, who is no relative of the late deceased Ameer Shere Ali, has been invested with provisional authority at Candahar, under British protection. At Herat, it is rumoured, the Governor, Ayoub Khan, is besieged in his fortress by the insurgent soldiery. The Ghilzais seem to be giving no further trouble.

The junction of General Roberts's force at Cabul, or rather of the portion detached to Juggdulluk under Brigadier-General Macpherson, with the Peshawur and Khyber Pass column, advancing from Jellalabad, was safely effected at Katta Sang, on the 7th inst., when Brigadier-General Charles Gough met the brigade of Macpherson at that place. The garrison of the Shutargardan Pass has now been withdrawn. The troops of General Roberts at Cabul are comfortably housed in the Shipur cantonments, a mile or two outside of the city, and have ample supplies for the winter.

An official minute has been published by the Viceroy of India commending the generals, officers, and troops engaged in the recent advance and occupation of Cabul for their conduct and services. This may be taken as a sign that there is now to be a suspension of military operations.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barthropp, Nathaniel Shafto, to be Perpetual Curate of Mounton. Beaver, William Holt; Rector of Llandysil, Montgomery. Byrchmore, Joseph; Vicar of St. Matthew's, Duddleston. Carson, W.; Perpetual Curate of St. Philip's, Gillington, Bradford. Cooper, Canon; Vicar of Almondsbury, Gloucestershire. Gidea, W.; Vicar of West Lulworth; Vicar of Netherbury. Lakin, Storer Marshall, Minor Canon; Succentor of Salisbury Cathedral. Maul, John F.; Curate of Wokingham; Vicar of St. Paul's, Chichester. Morrice, Canon, Vicar of St. Thomas's, Salisbury; Rural Dean of Wilton. Parr, J.; Rural Dean of the second portion of the Deanery of Marlborough. Partridge, Francis; Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Fredericton. Rawnsley, Robert D. B.; Rural Dean of Candlesho, No. 2. Ruddle, C. S.; Rural Dean of the second portion of Amesbury Deanery. Schuster, Edward Vernon; Rector of St. Mary's, Houghton, near Denton. Vigers, Richard William; Rector of Llanwenarth Citra. White, W. Stuart; Curate of Tonge-cum-Brightmet.—Guardian.

An oratorio is sung every Sunday after the seven o'clock evening service at St. Andrew's, Tavistock-place.

The Bishop of Peterborough, who is to be the President of the Church Congress next year, has fixed it to begin at Leicester on Sept. 28.

Spohr's "Last Judgment" will be performed, with full orchestral accompaniment, at St. Paul's Cathedral, on the first Tuesday in Advent, Dec. 2.

Mrs. Evans, the wife of the Rector of Solihull, laid the foundation-stone of the new Church of St. Margaret, Olton, on the 6th inst. The religious portion of the ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Butler, the future Incumbent.

The election to the readership of Gray's Inn was held on Wednesday evening. There were sixteen candidates; and the choice of the Benchers fell on the Rev. Dr. Alfred T. Lee. Dr. Lee is the son of the late Sir J. Theophilus Lee, of Leominster Hall, Torquay.

Under the new incumbency of St. Clement Danes, Claremarket Mission Chapel is again the centre of an active religious work. A fresh lease of the chapel has been taken by the Bishop of London's Fund, which has made a grant for its repair. Its history is a curious one. It was once a Baptist meeting-house, then a bath, then a cheap concert-room and casino, then a prize-fighting ring, then a penny theatre, and, lastly, a carpenter's shop.

The New Testament company of revisers assembled on Tuesday in the Jerusalem Chamber for their ninety-third session. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presided. The other members present were the Dean of Lichfield, the Dean of Lincoln, the Dean of Llandaff, the Dean of Westminster, Canon Westcott, Archdeacon Lee, Archdeacon Palmer, Professor Hort, Professor Newth, Dr. Moulton, Dr. Scrivener, and Mr. Humphrey. The company proceeded with the review of their second revision of the Epistle to the Hebrews.

The wall painting of the chancel of the parish church of St. Mary's, Easton, near Winchester, has lately been completed. It was begun at the first restoration of the church, in 1870, but was confined at that time to the decoration of the groined vaultings, the window splay, and wall faces generally of the apse, the treatment consisting of early diaper foliage and work in accordance with the period of the chancel—a Norman structure. Subsequently the north wall was adorned by Messrs. Harland and Fisher, of London, with two large panels containing the Annunciation and St. John leading the Blessed Virgin to his home after the Crucifixion. To these have now been added two more panels by the same painters—one containing the figure of St. James, the first Bishop of Jerusalem; and the other a representation of our Lord giving His Charge to St. Peter. These were the gift of Miss Wodehouse, daughter of the Rector and Lady Eleanor Wodehouse.

In a pastoral letter to his clergy, appealing for funds to promote ecclesiastical education, Dr. Vaughan, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford, states that the cost of the education of a priest may be estimated at £1000. During the last seven years he has had to find no fewer than 108 priests, and there are now seventy-five exercising the ministry in the diocese who were not in it seven years ago.

Shoreditch Tabernacle, a new building in the Hackney-road, near Shoreditch church, was on Tuesday opened as a place of worship for a Baptist congregation, both the members for the borough, Professor Fawcett and Mr. John Holms, taking part in the proceedings. The building, which is in the Lombardic style, is of red brick, with Portland stone dressings. There are seats for over 2000 persons. Schools will be added, when funds permit, on ground adjoining the site of the chapel. The building has been erected, from the designs of Mr. T. Lewis Banks, by Mr. Josolyne. The secretary of the building fund, Mr. Boggis, stated that the entire cost of the building would be about £12,000, of which sum £5000 still remained to be paid. During the day about £1000 was collected.

The autumnal meeting of the Yorkshire Association Baptist Churches is being held at Skipton. On Tuesday morning the Rev. J. Daun, Bradford, delivered the presidential address, which was on "Our Statistics." Afterwards a conference was held, in the course of which a discussion occurred on the form of register to be kept by the churches.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Very Rev. Principal Caird delivered last Saturday the inaugural address of the winter session of the University of Glasgow. His subject was "The Life, Character, and Achievements of Galileo." Referring to the disinclination of Galileo

for theological controversy, Mr. Caird said:—There had been, perhaps there still might be, found in the scientific world men who were never so happy as when they were setting theologians by the ears, whose delight it was to wound theological susceptibilities, to seize on some fact or theory that seemed to conflict with traditional religious beliefs, and to flout it in its most offensive aspect before the eyes of indignant ecclesiastics. To make sport for the profane and gain a cheap notoriety by such undignified tricks was altogether foreign to the calm, reverent, religious spirit of the great natural philosopher. But in his own despite he was dragged into the atmosphere of theological strife, and compelled to waste a considerable part of his life in vain attempts to reconcile the irreconcilable—to show the consistency of unquestionable scientific facts with impossible theological dogmas. And here, too, as in similar cases, it was not the wiser heads but the camp-followers of the Church that forced on the controversy; as often happened, ignorance and fanaticism forced the hands of wary and astute leaders, and the attack on scientific freedom was begun by the class of persons in which zeal was generally least tempered with discretion—women and the less intelligent members of the clerical profession.

The session of the Edinburgh Association for the University Education of Women was opened in the Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh, last Saturday afternoon, with an address by Principal Sir Alexander Grant. The Countess of Rothes presided. Sir A. Grant gave a sketch of the rise of the present movement in favour of the higher education of women, characterised the old system of education in boarding schools as mechanical and dry, and said that the proposed substitution was not longer hours of study, but a more rational employment of a shorter time. He was glad that the association did not claim that women should be educated in the Universities along with men, as he considered that that could not be done without the sacrifice of some of those feelings which the custom of ages had made instinctive. If the classes where mixed there could be none of the personal examinations by the professors so valuable as a means of instruction, and their teaching would need to come down to the level of Continental Universities, where the professors simply gave an address and the students took notes. At the close of the address the ladies and gentlemen proceeded to No. 15, Shandwick-place, where the association has obtained a lease of the premises. They include a large lecture-hall, class-rooms, reading-room, library, &c. The hall has been beautifully furnished, for the most part by the gifts of ladies attending the classes and by friends of the association. The Countess of Rothes, who was elected president of the association in the room of the late Duchess of Argyll, formally opened the premises. At a business meeting held afterwards it was stated that the association starts in its new premises with a considerable balance of funds in hand.

The executive committee of the Shepherd Memorial Fund have decided to present to the University of Aberdeen an annual gold medal for surgery, to be called "The Shepherd Memorial Medal," and to erect a tablet to the memory of this deceased officer in the parish church of Lochiel Cushmanie, Aberdeenshire. Surgeon-Major Shepherd was killed when endeavouring to save a comrade's life after the battle of Isandula.

At a convocation of Durham University on the 4th the Scholæ Cancellarii, Lincoln, were connected with the University on the same terms as other theological colleges. Thomas Oliver, M.B., was appointed to fill the chair of Practical Physiology in the College of Medicine at Newcastle.

Mr. Mark Firth has signified his wish to found a Chair of Chemistry in connection with Firth College, Sheffield. He proposes to invest a sum sufficient to produce an annual income of £150, and this, together with the fees of students, will amount, it is believed, to a sufficient sum. Mr. Firth proposes that the appointment shall be first filled by Dr. Carnelley, Owens College, Manchester.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided on the 6th inst. at the London University at the public distribution of the certificates and prizes awarded to the candidates of the Oxford local examination at the London, Southwark, and Streatham-hill centres. His Grace dwelt upon the relative value of appointments by selection and appointments by competitive examination, and remarked that, while it was perfectly certain that many of the highest qualities could not be tested by competitive examination, there were some benefits derived from it, such as the cultivating and testing of diligence, memory, and judgment. Referring to the admission of girls to the examinations, the Archbishop said that he thought the sooner the prejudice against learned ladies was dispelled the better. There was no reason why a learned lady should be less feminine than a totally ignorant lady; and, indeed, his experience would lead him to say that some of the most ignorant women he had been acquainted with were the least feminine.

The governors of the Harpur Trust at Bedford have unanimously resolved to raise the sum of £7000 for the purpose of building a high school, and £6000 for building a modern school for girls. The subject has been under consideration a long time, and a resolution to the same effect had before been submitted, but it did not meet with a favourable reception on account of the heavy cost—viz., more than £20,000 for the two schools. Definite plans have been decided on, and the building will be commenced forthwith.

"TOO LATE!"

The pathetic, indeed tragical, incident of a reprieve or pardon arriving too late to save the life of a condemned person, under the execution of martial law, in a time of civil war, is powerfully represented by the Artist in this scene, which tells its own story. It will remind the readers of the Waverley novels how nearly a similar fate was escaped by Henry Morton after the battle of Bothwell Brigg, in "Old Mortality;" and of more than one painful scene in other narratives of Scottish or English historical catastrophes. The unhappy lady who has brought the unavailing missive of Royal clemency, delayed in her journey in that slow-travelling family coach either by the state of the roads or by some other accidental hindrance, alights here at the gate of the ancestral mansion only to learn the recent death of a husband, a father, or brother, perhaps a lover, while his body, pierced with the soldiers' bullets discharged an hour before, still lies unburied in the dreary courtyard. The officer in command of a military detachment posted at this house, which seems to have been the abode of a noted leader of rebellion, is naturally overcome with grieving yet manly sympathy. He cannot speak the dreadful news, but silently hands back to her the letter, not daring to look her in the face. The awful truth has scarcely begun to dawn upon her distracted mind; we almost expect to hear, next moment, a shriek of despair from this afflicted woman, and to see her arms tossed up in the attitude of sudden anguish, ere she falls prostrate on the ground. The elderly female behind her, just stepping out of the carriage, seems already to have perceived the true state of the case, and the old steward or butler, clasping his hands in sorrow, feels heartfelt compassion for the bereaved family, which he has long faithfully served.



"TOO LATE!" AN INCIDENT OF THE JACOBITE REBELLION.—SEE PAGE 451.
DRAWN BY R. C. WOODVILLE.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I am reminded by a number of correspondents that All Saints' Day and All Souls' Day are two different festivals, and that the Second, not the First of November, as I erroneously put it, is the "Jour des Morts," or "Commemoration of the Faithful Departed." I should have known this by referring to the unfailing *Chambers*, who states that the observance of a "Day of the Dead" was introduced by Odilon, Abbot of Cluny, in the ninth century, but was not generally recognised until A.D. 1100. In all probability the "Day of the Dead" is many centuries older than Abbot Odilon, of Cluny, and was annually solemnised in the Columbaria of Pagan Rome. But I am somewhat in a hurry this week, and have no time to turn up my Montfaucon, or my Guhl and Kohner. I note, however, that the celebration of All Souls' Day was formerly deemed to be of such importance that on the event of its falling on a Sunday it was never postponed (as our late Lord Mayor's Show was) until the following Monday, but was kept on Saturday, in order that the souls of the departed might suffer no detriment from the want of the prayers of the Church. And are my readers aware that All Saints' Day was originally celebrated, not on the First of November, but on the First of May? All this deepens the mystery which shrouds the meaning of Hallowe'en.

Mem.: As a matter of fact, I was in the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise, in Paris, on the first of November, 1878, the day of the Toussaint, and found the great Campo Santo crowded with all sorts and conditions of people busily employed in decking the tombs of their kindred and relatives with floral tributes. Many garlands adorned the grave of Deputy Baudin, killed on a barricade during the *émeutes* consequent on the Coup d'Etat; and flowers had been profusely placed on the monument of the Four Sergeants of La Rochelle, guillotined for complicity in a Bonapartist conspiracy more than fifty years ago. Perhaps a proportion of the multitude whom I saw in Père-la-Chaise could not afford to lose two days' work (for All Saints' Day is a close holiday, not even the newspapers being published), and were doing on the Toussaint that which in strict propriety should be done on the "Jour des Morts."

The Ninth of November and the inevitable Lord Mayor's Show (postponed till the Monday) are past and gone, and the Right Hon. the Earl of Beaconsfield has spoken smooth things at Guildhall; and Tories and Liberals, lovers of peace and lovers of Jingoism, have been alike disappointed at reading a polished and optimistic piece of rhetoric with no political pepper in it. We all expected to hear something about "the Turk reformed against his will" (and who, after reformation, will be of the same opinion still); and for my part I was bitterly vexed at not being able to learn anything about the influence of Lord Sandon's steam-plough and patent mangold-wurzel slicer in Asia Minor. But among the most desperately disappointed was a friend of mine who wrote me from South Lancashire, asking me to suggest the following to Mr. John Tenniel as the subject for a cartoon in *Punch*. Scene, the palace at Constantinople. Personages represented, the Sultan, Abdul Hamid, and our vivacious Premier, who is forcing a pair of fearfully tight boots (iron-clad boots, Hornby maker) on to the legs of the Padishah. "But they hurt me so," groans the Commander of the Faithful. "Never mind, my dear Abdul Hamid," says the vivacious Premier, "it's only till the Guildhall banquet is over. After that you shall have your old easy slippers again."

The incoming Lord Mayor, Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, was mightily cheered as he sped in his gilded ark "up all manner of streets," as Leigh Hunt put it in the celebrated case of the runaway pig, on his way to Westminster. I am glad to hear it. The outgoing Lord Mayor, Alderman Sir Charles Whetham, was hissed and groaned at throughout the line of route. I am very sorry for it. Do you remember what the delightful Polly Eccles in Mr. Robertson's play of "Caste" says when remarks are made disparaging to her sire, Mr. Eccles? "Well," she retorts, "Papa's a very clever man." Sir Charles Whetham may have his little faults in the way of an occasional deficiency in tact and temper; but there is no denying that he possesses another quality besides cleverness. He is a very plucky man. He took his punishment not only stoically, but smilingly; and calmly waved a laced pocket-handkerchief in philosophical acknowledgment of the yells and the hooting. I respectfully recommend Alderman Whetham to take to heart a famous passage in a Latin poet beginning "*Populus me sibilat*," magnificently translated by John Dryden.

Sir Coutts Lindsay's address on the "Relation of Fine Art to Social Science," which was delivered at the Manchester Congress last October, but which was very imperfectly reported in the London papers, has now been issued in pamphlet form, thoroughly revised by its accomplished author. Very wisely Sir Coutts recognises music as a most important branch of Fine Art. Few can disagree with him in his remarks on the poverty of our national school of music. "How Handel," he observes, "who was almost an Englishman, and who produced his finest works for us, should have left no pupils that might be called a school, is to me a source of astonishment; for while our race has originated but little music, it is among the most appreciative in Europe." Yes; we can "run" two grand Italian opera houses simultaneously, together with any number of theatres subsisting on the production of French *Operas bouffes*, but to open a house for the performance of original English opera means simply more or less deferred ruin. We starved Vincent Wallace, we allowed Henry Bishop, Edward Loder, and George Linley to languish in indigence; and as yet, in England at least, there is no national monument to Michael William Balfe.

Mention of the energetic and tasteful proprietor of the Grosvenor Gallery reminds me that a momentous event is imminent in the Republic of Letters. A limited company have taken a thirty-year's lease of a large block of buildings adjoining Sir Coutts Lindsay's gallery, and in the spacious premises will be established the new Grosvenor Library, which is to be a circulating one on the grandest scale; while, accessory to the library itself, will be reading and writing rooms, dining and refreshment accommodation, a box-office where tickets can be secured for all the theatres and concerts, and a poste restante. There is to be a graduated scale of subscriptions, but first class subscribers of three guineas are to enjoy all the privileges and facilities of an establishment which is started under undeniably distinguished auspices, and seems to me to promise very highly indeed.

Is an author justified in helping the sale of his own works? I have grave doubts on the subject; but it must be one to be argued in *foro conscientie*. My publishers (publishers are the most troublesome people that I know) have been worrying me for some days past to state in this column that a large edition of a book of mine called "Paris Herself Again," having been exhausted in less than a month, a second edition of the work will be issued next week. Very reluctantly and diffidently I accede to my booksellers' request, and I hope that my readers will pardon me for alluding in this place to any literary per-

formance of mine. The book has been very successful, and (not for my own commercial sake) I rejoice that it has succeeded.

There is another reason perhaps, why, for once in a way, my readers may be tolerant to an old, blundering, crotchety, but, I hope, not wholly unfaithful servant. I am going away. "My boat is on the shore, and my barque is on the sea." On Saturday, the Fifteenth, I am (D.V.) to leave Liverpool by the Cunard steam-ship *Scythia* for the United States. Sixteen years ago I saw America in the midst of war, and now I hope to see the Great Republic in the midst of Peace and returning prosperity. I am going South, to New Orleans, if I can; and perhaps I may have a look at those West Indies, where (at Demerary in British Guinea) my dear mother was born, nearly ninety years ago. My connection with this journal will not, I hope, be severed; and ere long I hope to post some "Echoes from Afar" to 198, Strand. Good-bye, dear readers, and thanks, from the bottom of my heart, for all the kindnesses that you have shown to me and to those who, sometimes, I have been bold enough to plead for. G. A. S.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

"Robert le Diable," as given on Thursday week, included Mlle. Irma di Murska's artistic singing of the florid music belonging to the character of the Princess Isabella. The aria "In vano il fato," and the solo passages in the second finale were finely sung; still better having been the delivery of the Romanza, "Roberto, oh! tu che adoro," which was an admirable display of brilliant vocalisation and dramatic feeling. Madame Marie Roze was an excellent representative of Alice, her arias "Vanne, disse al figlio" and "Nel lasciar la Normandia" having been sung with much grace and refinement, and her share of the music of the cavern-scene with genuine earnestness. Signor Fancelli as Roberto sang with great effect, as did Signor Foli as Bertramo—both artists having often before been successfully associated with the respective characters. Signor Tecchi, as Rambaldo, sang best in the characteristic duet with Bertramo—in the third act, in which both artists were much applauded. The unaccompanied trio in the cavern-scene—for Alice, Roberto, and Bertramo—was especially well given, and had to be repeated. The ballet action in the cloister-scene was effectively sustained, and included some very good solo dancing by Mlle. Palladino, as Elena, the principal Nun.

On the following evening Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro" was given, with Mlle. Minnie Hauk as Cherubino, Madame Hélène Crosmont as Susanna, Madame Pappenheim as the Countess, Signor Rota as the Count, and other parts also filled as before, with the exception of that of Figaro, which was assigned to Signor Pantaleoni, who gained much applause in several instances. The character, however, is scarcely so well suited to him as those in which he had already made so favourable an impression here.

At the second matinée, on Saturday, "Faust" was given, with Mlle. Minnie Hauk as Margherita, and other familiar features, with the exception of the transference of the part of Siebel to Madame Pisani. In the evening the opera was "Aida," the specialty in this instance having been Signor Fancelli's assumption, for the first time in England, of the character of Radamès, in which he sang artistically, although under the repressive influence of indisposition. The characters of Aida, Amneris, and Amonasro were again effectively sustained, respectively, by Mesdames Marie Roze and Trebelli and Signor Pantaleoni. Signor Li Calsi and Mr. John Hill acted alternately as conductor.

On Monday "Carmen" was repeated, and on Tuesday "Il Trovatore" was given again with a familiar cast. A repetition of "Mignon" was announced for Wednesday evening, with Madame Marie Roze as Mignon, and the characters of Guglielmo and Lotario transferred respectively to Signor Frapoli and Signor Rota. "Don Giovanni" was promised for Thursday, with the appearance—after the first act of the opera—of Senorita Fuensanta and the Royal Spanish Ballet Troupe from Madrid. "Oberon" was to be given on the following evening; "Aida" is the opera named for this (Saturday) afternoon, and "Carmen" for the evening.

At the opening concert of the ninth season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, on Thursday week, Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was performed, with a strong array of solo vocalists, chief among whom was Madame Albani, whose admirable delivery of the principal soprano music was distinguished by the same pure, fresh quality of voice and elevated sentiment as on previous occasions at provincial festivals—most recently at Hereford last autumn. Her rendering of the air "Hear ye, Israel," of her share in the great duet with Elijah, of the trio "Lift thine eyes," of the "Sanctus" (and of other incidental passages) produced a profound impression. In the trio—which was encored—Madame Albani was efficiently supported by Miss C. Clelland and Madame Antoinette Sterling, the latter of whom had to repeat her fine delivery of the air "O rest in the Lord." The other principal solo vocalists were Miss Dones, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Herr Henschel. The chorus-singing was of the high order usual at these concerts. Mr. Barnby conducted, and Dr. Stainer presided at the organ. There was an unusually numerous audience. Haydn's "Creation" is to be given on Nov. 27.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert—the second of the new season—the quartet party was as before, the solo pianist having been Mlle. Anna Mehlig, in lieu of Mlle. Janotha, who was indisposed. Spohr's string quartet in A (from op. 93), and that by Haydn in B flat (from op. 55), were finely played, led by Madame Norman-Néruda; the other instrumental pieces having been Haydn's variations in F minor (the last one encored) and Schumann's pianoforte trio in D minor. Madame Cummings was the vocalist, and Sir Julius Benedict the accompanist. The first of the afternoon performances took place last week.

Mlle. Janotha's pianoforte recital, announced for last Wednesday afternoon, is postponed to Dec. 3.

M. Rivière's promenade concerts at Covent-Garden Theatre closed on Monday evening with a special performance for the benefit of Mr. S. Hayes (the acting-manager), that of M. Rivière (the conductor) having taken place on Saturday.

Miss Emily Lawrence (pianist) gave an evening concert at the Steinway Hall on Saturday evening.

The promoters of the People's Concert Society, which has been established with the object of increasing the popularity of good music by means of cheap concerts, began a series of these entertainments last week, at the Bishopsgate School Hall. The prices, which were a penny, threepence, and sixpence, were sufficiently low to attract a large audience, but it was a noteworthy fact that the places at sixpence were fully patronised, while the body of the hall, to which the admission was only a penny, was somewhat thinly attended. The vocalists were Miss Sophie Lowe and Mr. F. Pownall. Miss Occlestone and Mrs. F. Harrison, both of them cultivated pianists, lent valuable aid to the concert, as did Mr. Enthoven on the violin, and Mr. Albert on the violoncello. Five other concerts of a

similar description are to be given at the same place during the ensuing months up to April.

The members of the London Church Choir Association held their seventh annual festival at St. Paul's Cathedral last week, when about 1200 chorists attended. The object of the promoters is to encourage musicians to devote their talents to the production of works of something more than ephemeral interest. In this way the association has been enabled to produce several new anthems and other ecclesiastical compositions by well-known composers, besides securing the services of trained choirs drawn from various parts of the metropolis. At last week's service the "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis" were by M. Berthold Tours and the anthem by Mr. Henry Gadsby. Mr. W. S. Hoyte presided at the organ.

As already said, Exeter Hall will not be available for musical purposes after October next. The Sacred Harmonic Society has announced a final series of concerts there, and has issued a prospectus for the coming season, comprising a varied selection of works from the society's repertoire. The forty-eighth season will commence on Friday, Dec. 5, when Handel's "Judas Maccabæus" will be performed. Next in order will be the ante-Christmas performance of "The Messiah." The first concert of the new year will be on Jan. 16, when Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" will be given; following this come Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Spohr's "Last Judgment." "Elijah" and "St. Paul" are to be heard during the season, also Haydn's "Creation" and Costa's "Eli." The final performance will consist of Handel's greatest choral work, "Israel in Egypt." The names of the following eminent artists appear in the list of principal vocalists:—Mesdames Sherrington, Anna Williams, Osgood, and Emma Thursby (sopranos), Patey, Julia Elton, and Enriquez (contraltos), Messrs. Rigby, Cummings, Maas, and Lloyd (tenors), Santley, Lewis Thomas, Bridson, and Chaplin Henry (basses). The orchestra will, as heretofore, consist of many of the leading members of the profession, under the guidance of Sir Michael Costa, the society's conductor. Mr. Willing again presides at the organ.

Handel's "Jephtha" was given by the Brixton Choral Society, conducted by Mr. W. Lemare, on Thursday evening. The solo vocalists announced were—Misses Catherine Penna and Marian Burton, and Messrs. H. Kearton, J. T. Hutchinson, and D. T. Roper.

THEATRES.

We are always glad to welcome to the metropolitan boards new candidates for histrionic honours, especially when they come heralded by many "golden opinions" won during a tedious initiatory provincial career. Mr. J. R. Gibson hails, we believe, from the principal cities of Scotland, and his appearance at the Olympic matinées as Sir Pertinax Macsycophant in Macklin's celebrated comedy "The Man of the World," has been already alluded to in these columns. The comedy, with Mr. Gibson as the eccentric Sir Pertinax, has since been transferred to the Adelphi, forming two of a series of matinées announced to take place at that theatre. In this assumption Mr. Gibson labours under the disadvantage of coming into comparison with an actor, recently deceased, whose name for years past has been identified with the character. We allude to Mr. Phelps, whose marvellous impersonation is still vivid in the minds of playgoers. To assert that the Sir Pertinax of Mr. Gibson is equal to that of his great predecessor would be simply to mislead him and the public. But we can conscientiously say that—dismissing from our memories the singularly graphic portraiture of the above-named gentleman, the new candidate is as good a representative of the canny Scotchman as the stage under its present conditions is likely to present. Mr. Gibson has cultivated a faultless Scotch accent, which, to begin with, is an essential qualification for the part; then, he has studied the character in its subtler bearings, and gives the oily, politic, cringing man of the world, with all his political and national prejudices, with close minuteness. His scene with Lord Lumbarcourt, early in the comedy, where the man of the world, from self-interested motives, panders to the wickednesses of the pampered aristocrat, was exceedingly well depicted. Equally amusing was his delivery of the speech in which the wily Scotchman attributes his success in life to the principle of bowing, of course to the great and mighty ones of earth, and furthermore expatiates on his mode of courting a certain well-to-do, scraggy, middle-aged spinster, whom he describes as having wooed in a week, married in a fortnight, and buried in a month. This was the actor's best hit, and Mr. Gibson well deserved the applause bestowed upon him. Throughout, however, the impersonation was characterised by an absence of vigour. We missed the verve and robustness which should give vitality to the portrait, without which it is at best but lay a figure, excellent in its way, perfect in shape and outline, but still a lay figure. Mr. Gibson requires to identify himself more completely with the character, to divest it of some of its mechanism and invest it with more passionate force and spontaneity. We make these remarks not with a view to being critical, but as having an intuition that Mr. Gibson, from a feeling of diffidence or nervousness, or both, holds forces in reserve which it would better advantage him to allow free play, and thus give to his performance the technically termed "go" and artistic realism, which alone are wanting to secure for it a permanent hold upon the public. Miss Louise Moodie gave a thoroughly enjoyable presentation of Lady Rodolph Lumbarcourt, her acting throughout being characterised by intelligence, vivacity, and humour. Mr. Frank Barsby was sufficiently droll as Lord Lumbarcourt, the characters of Sydney and Egerton found able exponents in Mr. W. Holman and Mr. E. H. Brooke, Miss Minnie Davis was an effective Lady Macsycophant, and the Betty of Miss May Burney was manifestly to the taste of the audience. The comedy was preceded by a farce entitled "A Husband in Clover."

A change has taken place in the cast of "Rob Roy" at the New Sadler's Wells. Miss Bateman has gone on her provincial expedition, and the rôle of Helen MacGregor is now sustained by Mrs. Charles Calvert, widow of the late Mr. Calvert, of Manchester. The lady throws considerable animation into the character of the bold outlaw's wife, and her poses, in general, are impressive and dignified. The part of Francis Osbaldistone is now enacted by Mr. Edward Cotte, whose voice is shown to much advantage in the song "My love is like the red, red rose," and the subsequent duet, "Though you leave now in sorrow." The rest of the cast remains as heretofore.

All communications from intending British exhibitors to the Berlin International Fishery Exhibition should be addressed to Mr. Edmund Johnson, Commissaire Délégué, at the London offices of the Exhibition, 1, Castle-street, Holborn.

The German explorers at Olympia have resumed their excavations, and have already found some interesting pieces of sculpture, including the head of Titus, the head of a boy, whose figure, in a kneeling posture, had been previously discovered on the eastern gable of the temple, and a statue of the goddess Fortuna.

FINE ARTS.

RESTORATION OF ST. MARK'S, VENICE.

With reference to the proposal of the Italian authorities to demolish and reconstruct the west front of St. Mark's, Venice, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings held a meeting at their rooms, 9, Buckingham-street, Strand, on the 7th inst. The meeting was attended by many distinguished artists, art-critics, and others, and the speakers held similar views to those which we gave in our last Number as to the non-necessity for and the mischief which must result from the contemplated "act of vandalism." It was resolved at the meeting that a memorial should be drawn up, to be signed by lovers of art in this country for presentation to the Minister of Public Works in Italy, praying that the destruction of this, in many respects, unique specimen of art should not be allowed. The case, as we have already intimated, is an urgent one, the Italian Minister having appointed a commission to sit this month to decide whether the rebuilding of the west front should be begun immediately, or whether it should be allowed to stand over for another twelve months.

Mr. Henry Wallis (whose drawing from the "Merchant of Venice" we recently engraved, and who has laid the scene of many other of his pictures in the immediate neighbourhood of St. Mark's, or in the church itself) has also written to the *Times* on the same subject, and added some interesting remarks from his own observation while working in St. Mark's. Mr. Wallis justly says that where restoration has taken place—as at the south-west angle of the front, to which we have already alluded—"the patina, which the marble surfaces had acquired from time, and which time only can bestow, has been scraped and ground off, and with what loss of tone and colour every artist knows and deplures." It is difficult to imagine what eyesores new patches cause in the case of white and coloured marbles; and now it is threatened to similarly vulgarise the whole of the west front! We drew attention last week to the hideous result of the restoration of a portion of the tessellated pavement of the church, which we need hardly say is matchless as regards the elaborate beauty of the patterns. Mr. Wallis now tells us how this restoration was effected. "About seven years ago the north aisle was boarded off, the pavement taken up, the floor laid flat, and the restoration commenced. Then it was found that the drawings of the ancient patterns had been so carelessly made that the workmen were hopelessly at fault. The architect or contractor, at his wit's end, applied to an English artist who had made studies of this pavement to lend them to him, and with their aid the job was got through. When finished, the new work could be compared with the old in the opposite aisle, and then it was seen that, although smooth and flat, all spirit and beauty of colour and design had for ever vanished." Apart from the bad colour and design of the new pavement, its levelness is, artistically considered, a great disadvantage. No doubt the extraordinary beauty of the old pavement is due in a considerable measure to its very marked undulation: the intricacy of the patterns is thereby apparently greatly increased, and the eye loses itself pleasantly in a labyrinthine sea of charming and curious devices and allegorical symbols, which vanish and reappear at every step. It seems difficult to account for the unevenness of the floor by a subsidence of the soil, the weight of the pavement itself being not only small, but distributed equally over the area. In the Pantheon at Rome the pavement has sunk all round, owing apparently to the weight of the walls and the cupola (originally bronze-coated), so that a concave surface is presented. But a slight concavity may have been intended to carry off rain entering through the aperture in the centre of the dome. In St. Mark's, however, the unevenness is not greater near the walls than in the centre of the pavement, and one of our architects, observing that this unevenness enhances the effect of the *vermiculato*, seriously maintains that the pavement was originally so laid.

When, on another occasion, Mr. Wallis was working in the Baptistery he saw workmen removing portions of the precious mosaics in this part of the church with small pickaxes. These portions, of course, have been restored; but, "as must happen, bear the same relation to the old as a dried botanical specimen does to the living plant." Doubtless repairs have been necessary to various parts of St. Mark's; but if the work is strictly limited to what is absolutely required little danger need accrue to the general surface and effect. Certainly, the existing portions of the old pavement need not be tampered with. Nor is there any ground, as we have reason to believe, for the pretence that the west front is insecure. During several years past the Venetian municipality has been urging on the Government the restoration of St. Mark's and other monuments of Venice; but this is only a typical instance of the spirit of meddling and jobbery which so generally prevails in Italy. Since the unification of the country the Italians seem to think that they have not really appropriated the great legacy of their past in art-wealth till they have stamped it anew with the seal of *Italia Ridentia*. Since the centralisation of the Government at Rome every petty, and often poverty-stricken township sends in some claim to head-quarters for pecuniary aid, nominally for public works and restorations, or it runs itself into debt to the verge of bankruptcy, after the notorious example of Florence. In the process the local "authorities" acquire a cheap reputation for patriotism; money passes through their hands—creating patronage; much of it is often wasted in farming out jobbery; a portion only affords employment to the working classes—employment, however, that too often consists in needless unproductive or positively mischievous restorations.

The public will be glad to learn that the India Museum, instead of being broken up and discontinued, will be reopened at South Kensington in a few months, with many additions from the neighbouring museum that will render it more complete and attractive in the sections illustrative of life, manners, religion, and the manufacturing and artistic resources of India. The collections illustrative of the economic products of India are to be transferred to the Kew Museum. The zoological collections will be removed to the new Natural History Museum. The Buddhist sculptures will also be taken to the British Museum, but casts of them will be made for South Kensington.

An exhibition in memoriam of the works of the late Mr. Edwin Edwards is opened at the gallery, 168, New Bond-street, lately known as the Continental Gallery. Both the upper and lower rooms are completely filled with oil-paintings, water-colour drawings, and etchings, testifying to the industry and considerable talent of the deceased. Like some other amateurs, Mr. Edwards attained to greater proficiency with the etching-needle than with the brush, and he is probably best known by a series of etched illustrations of old English inns.

The Yorkshire Fine-Art and Industrial Exhibition, which had been open since May 7 last, was finally closed last Saturday night. The number of admissions up to the night before the closing ceremony was 531,294, and the total amount received for admissions was £14,170. From other sources of income £4303 15s. 2d. had been received, and when to these has been added the amount of the loan and donation fund,

which is £12,718, and the surplus of the exhibition of 1866, which (with accumulated interest) was £2315, the total receipts amount to £33,507 9s. 7d. It is expected that, after the payment of all claims, there will remain in the hands of the trustees permanent property to the amount of £26,353. In connection with the industrial department of the exhibition 150 medals and 142 certificates have been awarded to 289 exhibitors.

M. Edouard Detaille, the distinguished painter of military subjects, has returned to Paris after a long visit to this country, where he has made a number of sketches in water colours of our English troops, which are to be contributed to the next exhibition of the new French "Société des Aquarellistes."

Mr. G. W. Anson has projected a "Dramatic Fine-Art Gallery," which is to be located in New Bond-street. The gallery is to be provided for the display of pictures and sculptures executed by actors and actresses *en amateur*, sketches by scene-painters, and other works dramatic in subject. Portraits of actors living and dead are also to be included.

The eminent Italian sculptor Sangiorgio died recently at Milan, aged eighty-one. Among his principal works are the colossal *sexiga* of the Arco del Sempione at Milan, the equestrian monument to Carlo Alberto in Casale, and the group of Castor and Pollux in the Royal Palace, Turin, a cast of which is in the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Though the sport provided at Liverpool last week was decidedly good, still every now and then the interest seemed to flag, and we think that a further curtailment of the meeting to three days would be a wise move. There are several rich stakes to be won after the curtain has dropped at Newmarket; but there is no getting over the fact that when the Cambridgeshire has been decided the rest is but "leather and prunella," in the opinion of many of the best supporters of the turf. Robbie Burns had nothing but old Omega to beat in the Queen's Plate, and then Lord Wilton's Brother to Cradle added one more to a long list of victories scored by the Stanton stable during the week. There were some old familiar names among the nine starters for the Grand Sefton Steeplechase, Chimney Sweep (11 st. 6 lb.) being the patriarch of the party. The Irish division are generally "there or thereabouts" when it comes to the illegitimate business, and this time they finished first and second with Woodbrook (11 st. 6 lb.) and Lottery (11 st. 13 lb.). The former had no trouble in winning, but was objected to on the ground of insufficient description, so, pending the decision of the Grand National Hunt Committee, the race remains in abeyance.

Despite the wretched acceptance in the Liverpool Cup—only about one fifth of those entered having cried "content"—the race proved a very interesting one, and brought out a very respectable field of eleven. Though Peter (8 st. 2 lb.) was notoriously rather short of work, and had a very big weight for a three-year-old, his undoubted class gained him such a host of followers that he ousted Westbourne from the position of favourite some time before the day, and held his own bravely up to the fall of the flag. Rylstone (8 st. 4 lb.) also had many admirers, while Sunburn (7 st.), Simba (5 st. 10 lb.), and Quits (6 st.), were heavily backed, so that the bookmakers had plenty of occupation. The race was run at a great pace throughout, thanks to Harbinger (6 st. 10 lb.) and Quits, the latter of whom tired to nothing in the last quarter of a mile, after, apparently, having the race in hand. Westbourne did not get well round the turns, and was several times interfered with so seriously that, though he came with a tremendous dash of speed at the finish, he could never get on terms with the leaders, of whom Simba led to the distance, at which point Master Kildare (8 st. 13 lb.) shot to the front and, after a very pretty race, passed the post with half a length in hand of Rylstone, who beat Sunburn by twice that distance for second place. Master Kildare's wretched exhibition at Lincoln effectually kept the public from backing him; but there is no getting over the great merit of this performance, and his "roaring," of which we have heard so much, must be of a very mild description. There were two very interesting races on the last day. In the Duchy Cup Discord (8 st.) made such an example of Rylstone (8 st. 11 lb.) and Touchet (9 st.) that he might almost have beaten them at level weights. Looking at this performance, and at his two grand struggles with Kayon d'Or, it is difficult to understand how he managed to cut such a poor figure in the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire, for both of which races he was very heavily backed. Sir Joseph (8 st. 4 lb.) was strongly fancied to repeat his victory of last year in the Great Lancashire Handicap; but, though he led at the distance, Reconciliation (6 st. 9 lb.) then came away at her leisure, and thus the second-best race of the meeting went to another roarer.

At the time of writing, the Shrewsbury Meeting has been quite devoid of any features of interest.

Magnificent weather made the Newmarket Champion Meeting most enjoyable to coursers last week; and as, contrary to general report, there proved to be plenty of hares, and Mr. Wentworth and Mr. Wilkinson gave every satisfaction as judge and clipper respectively, no fault could be found by the most hypercritical. The Champion Stakes for puppies was won by Decorator, by Baronet—Shade, who beat Alice Nedley, by Bamford—Rough Peg, in the final spin. The winner possesses a rare turn of speed, but at present is by no means clever with her game. Barefoot, by Birdcatcher—Highland Lassie, beat Lustre by Countryman—Jezebel in the final round of the All-Aged Stakes, though they had to go twice to the slips before a decision was arrived at.

On Monday last John Hawdon, of Delaval, and Wrightson Forster, of Gateshead, sculled a mile on the Tyne for £100. Hawdon, who has never been beaten except by Hanlan, started a hot favourite, and, after a rattling race for three parts of the distance, won easily by a couple of lengths.

The annual assault of arms of the London Athletic Club was brought off successfully at St. James's Hall at the end of last week. The programme was of the usual description, and the sparring, which was entirely by amateurs, seemed as attractive as ever.

Last Saturday afternoon the Fifty Miles Amateur Bicycle Championship, which was established by the proprietors of the *Sporting Life*, who presented a very handsome challenge cup, was decided at Lillie-bridge. There were ten starters, but no real racing took place until about three miles from the finish. A. E. Derkinderen (the holder) unfortunately fell, and the race was left to H. Osborne, W. T. Thorn, jun., and E. S. Hassall, who came in in the order named, Osborne winning by four yards, in 3h. 4 min. 6 2-5 sec.

Lord Gifford was on Tuesday evening presented by the residents of his native town and the neighbourhood with a silver tea-service, in view of his approaching marriage. The ceremony took place at a public dinner at the Assembly Rooms, Cirencester, over which Lord Bathurst presided.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The City Carlton Club reopened in its new premises on Wednesday.

The Royal Institution Christmas lectures will be given by Professor Tyndall, on Water and Air.

The nomination of candidates for the triennial election of the London School Board took place on Wednesday; the polling is fixed for the 27th inst.

The Council of Legal Education has appointed Mr. John Dawson Mayne, of the Inner Temple, to be Professor of Common Law to the Inns of Court.

A series of Saturday evening lectures on popular subjects, under the direction of the Trades Guild of Learning and Social Education League, was begun last Saturday evening in the hall of the Society of Arts, when Professor Hales, of King's College, delivered a lecture on "Hamlet."

Captain Gildea, 20, Stafford-terrace, Argyll-road, Kensington, will be glad to receive, free, at the above address, parcels of newspapers (illustrated ones being especially appreciated by the sick), magazines, and periodicals for transmission to Afghanistan for the use of our soldiers during the coming winter. Subscriptions to meet expenses of packing and forwarding the same will also be received and accounted for.

We learn from the *City Press* that the City Lands Committee of the Corporation have entered into an arrangement with the trustees of Sion College—an ancient corporation of the clergy of the City—and certain other parishes in the diocese of London, by which a new hall and library will be built for the Fellows on the Victoria Embankment, at the corner of the intended new street from the Embankment to Fleet-street, in lieu of the present College in London-wall.

It is announced that the publications of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, will, by the courtesy of the Committee of Council on Education, be regularly presented to the Lambeth Palace Library. The State papers and historical series of the Rolls publications have been given from the commencement, and form a most important adjunct to the archives of this library, which is open to the public three days in each week.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the fifth week in October the total number of paupers was 82,232, of whom 44,450 were in workhouses and 37,782 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1878, 1877, and 1876, these figures show an increase of 4167, 3034, and 3159 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 845, of whom 635 were men, 177 women, and 33 children.

The Hotel Continental, at 1, Regent-street, adjoining Waterloo-place, was opened last Saturday evening by a dinner given to about one hundred guests in the magnificent *salle-a-manger* of the establishment. The chair was taken by the architect, Mr. Thomas Verity. The remarkable taste and costliness of the decorations, and the thoroughness with which the house has been made not only comfortable but artistically beautiful in its appointments and furniture, are quite exceptional.

A deputation from the Cannon-street Hotel Sir Rowland Hill Memorial Fund Committee on Tuesday attended at the Mansion House to ask the new Lord Mayor to identify himself with their fund. In reply, Sir Francis Truscott said he should most heartily accept the position offered him, and should do his best, by his own subscriptions and exertions, to give full effect to the intentions of the committee. The Earl of Derby has sent £50 for the national memorial to Sir Rowland Hill. All the children in the Commercial Travellers' Schools and the Orphan Working Schools have subscribed a penny each to the same object.

A memorial sun-dial of beautiful design, standing thirty feet high, which has been erected by Baroness Burdett-Coutts, at a cost of more than £2000, in St. Pancras-gardens, was yesterday week presented to the parish. On arriving at the gardens the Baroness was received by the Rev. Canon Spence, Vicar, Sir Thomas Chambers, M.P., the churchwardens, members of the vestry, and other gentlemen. After stating the reasons which had prompted the course she had taken in this matter, the Baroness handed to the Vicar the key of the memorial inclosure. Before separating, a deputation from the London Flower Girls' Mission arrived and presented bouquets to Baroness Burdett-Coutts and other ladies.

There were 2721 births and 1524 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 152, whereas the deaths were 112 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 3 from smallpox, 50 from measles, 101 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 25 from whooping-cough, 41 from different forms of fever, and 26 from diarrhoea. Thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 257 deaths were referred, against 224 and 226 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 6 above the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. In Greater London 3345 births and 1783 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 43.2 deg., being 2.3 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 7.2 hours (against 5.8 hours at Glynde-place, Lewes); the recorded duration of sunshine was therefore equal to 11 per cent of its possible duration.

"Goblin Rock, the Tale of a Light at Sea," by G. Manville Fenn, is the title of the *Once a Week* Christmas annual. It is illustrated by John Proctor, F. Waddy, and Annie Fenn.

There was a crowded meeting of farmers held on Tuesday at Hitchin, in connection with the Farmers' Alliance—Mr. Fordham, a large landholder, presiding.

Lord George Hamilton, M.P., and Sir Francis Sandford have made a visitation of the Royal College of Science in Dublin. It is understood that this inquiry is in connection with the reorganisation of that institution.

Twenty-eight Lieutenant-Colonels, 38 Majors, 243 Captains, and 463 subalterns of volunteers (in all 772), according to the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, retired during the twelve months ending on the 31st ult. There were 728 new appointments, giving a net loss of 44 commissions during the year. During the year 1877-8, an exceptionally favourable time, of course, for the volunteers, there were 883 new appointments, as against only 592 resignations.

Last month 41 tons 5 cwt. of fish were seized by the Fishmongers' Company at or near Billingsgate Market and on board boats lying off that place. The fish numbered 65,698, and included 13 bream, 8 brill, 153 coalfish, 412 cod, 17 crawfish, 9 conger eels, 50 dorset, 12,955 haddocks, 7 hake, 475 herrings, 1 ling, 404 lobsters, 230 mackerel, 658 mullets, 102 plaice, 7 salmon, 42,440 smelts, 193 soles, 120 thornbacks, 131 trout, 123 turbot, 7180 whiting; 660 gallons of shrimps, 369 bushels of periwinkles, 168 of mussels, and 17 of sprats; 15 lb. of eels, and one bag of oysters. The weight of fish brought by land was 38 tons 4 cwt., and by water 3 tons 1 cwt.



THE ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS, THE QUEEN'S BODY GUARD IN SCOTLAND.—SEE PAGE 453.



THE LATE MR. J. B. BUCKSTONE, COMEDIAN.—SEE PAGE 458.



VOLCANO IN SMYTH'S CHANNEL, STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.—SEE PAGE 458.

VOLCANO IN THE STRAIT OF MAGELLAN.

The intricate series of channels and sounds forming the navigable water-way from the Pacific to the Atlantic, south of the extremity of the American Continent, has of late years become an ordinary commercial route. Patagonia, the mainland shore of this "Strait of Magellan," or more properly "Magalhaens," from the Portuguese discoverer of that name, is part of the territories of the Chilean Republic. We are indebted to Lieutenant E. Fleet, R.N., serving on board H.M.S. Gannet, for the view he has sketched of a volcano observed in Smyth Channel, latitude 49 deg. 1 min. S., longitude 3 deg. 30 min. W. It was a magnificent sight: a dense volume of vapour suddenly arising from the crater of a snow-covered mountain; and, there being no wind at the time, the smoke ascended straight up to an immense height, there spreading out like a pall. The officers and crew of the Gannet had seen a peculiarly-shaped cloud on two previous occasions, and, imagining that it came from a volcano, had noted its direction by compass; but only upon their nearer approach could its precise position be ascertained. This volcano seemed to repeat its eruptions at intervals of three or four hours. Our readers may be reminded that the large and mountainous island and south of the Strait, opposite Patagonia, received from Magalhaens its name of "Tierra del Fuego," or "Land of Fire," because he saw the flames and smoke of several volcanoes there.

THE LATE MR. BUCKSTONE.

The funeral of this popular veteran of the English stage, whose declining condition and recent death had been repeatedly noticed in the public journals, took place in Lewisham Cemetery at the end of last week. As an actor, manager, and dramatist, John Baldwin Buckstone's continued efforts, during forty-five years, to provide acceptable theatrical entertainment for the world of London have long been highly esteemed. He was, though of an old Derbyshire family, quite a Londoner, having been born at Hoxton, in 1802, and educated at Walworth Grammar-School. In his boyhood, he was placed for a short time, as midshipman, on board a man-of-war, and had a brief taste, also, of an attorney's office. But the stage claimed him from the age of nineteen, and he joined a company of strolling players. Edmund Kean took notice of him, and in 1824 he was engaged at the Surrey Theatre. From this, in 1828, he passed to the Old Adelphi, and some years later to the Haymarket. Promotion steadily followed the development of his rare talents for broad comedy, of the true English humorous type. Meantime, his literary ability was displayed in the composition of melodramas for the two theatres which successively employed his services as an actor. "Ellen Wareham," written for Mrs. Yates at the Haymarket, to order of Mr. Webster, and "The Dream at Sea," performed at the Adelphi, were of a somewhat higher class. In 1840 Mr. Buckstone visited the United States, but his reception there was not equal to the favour he already enjoyed in England. The next five years witnessed a considerable advance in the exhibition of his powers, embracing some of the best comic characters of Shakespeare and of the eighteenth-century playwrights. "Box and Cox," that most amusing of cockney farces, also gave him an immense success at the Lyceum. The Haymarket was at that time held by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, for the beginning of their superb Shakspearean revivals. They unluckily chose to make Buckstone appear as the first witch in Macbeth; and the playgoers of that day, who were accustomed to see his well-known face in broadly comical situations, greeted him with roars of laughter as he spoke the "When shall we three meet again?" It was all up with the tragedy for that night, but the fun of the thing was delicious. In domestic comedy, however, he lent valuable support to Mr. Charles Kean's management, till it was transferred to himself in 1853. From that date till 1877, when failing health and pecuniary reverses obliged him to retire, Mr. Buckstone conducted the Haymarket with indefatigable industry, as well as sound judgment, liberality, and taste. He attracted to his side the most skilled comedy writers of his time—Mr. Planché, Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. Oxenford, Mr. Stirling Coyne, Mr. Falconer, Mr. Leicester Buckingham, Dr. Westland Marston, Mr. T. W. Robertson, Mr. Gilbert, and Mr. Byron. "An Unequal Match," "Everybody's Friend," "The Overland Route," "Our American Cousin," "David Garrick," the "Favourite of Fortune," "New Men and Old Acres," "A Dangerous Friend," and "Pygmalion and Galatea" were among the pieces in his programme. He collected at the outset a remarkably efficient company, including Mr. Compton, Mr. Chippendale, and Mr. Howe; and among those who subsequently took service under his banner were Miss Sedgwick, Mr. Sothorn, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, Mr. John S. Clarke, and Mr. and Mrs. Kendal. In his own performances, the characters more particularly associated with his name are Bob Acres, Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Tony Lumpkin, Mr. Lovibond in the "Overland Route," Chryso in "Pygmalion and Galatea," Dr. Botcherby in "An Unequal Match," Major Wellington de Boots in "Everybody's Friend," Squire Chevy in "Our American Cousin," Squire Men and Old Acres," and Aminadab Sleek in "A Serious Family." His plays, too, have

considerable merit, and it is probable that some of them will keep the stage.

Our portrait of Mr. Buckstone is from a photograph by Messrs. W. and D. Downey, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and of Ebury-street, Westminster.

THE ROYAL COMPANY OF SCOTTISH ARCHERS.

Perhaps it is not generally known that the Manchu portion of the inhabitants of Peking form a body guard for the defence of the Emperor of China, and that they are armed with bows and arrows, which they may be seen practising with to this day. And it may also be among the things not generally known that when the Queen of England goes to Edinburgh, a Royal Company of Archers forms her Majesty's Body Guard; and they turn out on all occasions, while the Queen abides in the Scottish capital, to attend and defend their Monarch, armed with the same primitive weapons still in use among the Manchus of Northern China. At first blush this would seem to indicate that a similar condition of civilisation existed in those widely separated geographical regions; but we know that until a very recent period in China, where modern changes have gone on but slowly, the Imperial Guard of Peking were not yet armed with muskets;—whilst the bow and arrow disappeared from the armies of Europe some few centuries ago. The Edinburgh corps bear on their seal figures of Cupid and Mars, with the motto, "In Peace and War." This device was adopted in 1676, when the company received the Royal sanction, and at that date there may have still been some remains of the idea that men armed with bows and arrows might be of service in the defence of their King and country. In the present age, we suppose, Mars might be obliterated as a symbol, and Cupid alone be retained, to express the motive which now brings ladies and gentlemen into the field as Toxophilites. There was a body of Archers which anciently furnished the guard to the old Scottish Kings; and the Royal Company still in existence consider themselves to be its legitimate descendants. But they have almost no definite history previous to 1676. It appears that a code of rules was drawn up in that year, and the King's letter still exists containing the Royal approval. A continuous history of the Royal Company of Archers has been kept from that time. This has lately been published by Messrs. Blackwood, with other documents bearing on the history of the corps. The author of the treatise is Mr. James Balfour Paul, a member of the Royal Company. It is well illustrated, and forms a handsome volume, and one most interesting to all lovers of archery. The existing corps is in reality a toxophilite society, with its regular meetings, prizes, and dinners; but its antiquity and its character of Body Guard to the Queen give it a position and public importance high above most bodies of a similar kind. The select character of the members is another indication of its rank. Nearly all the peers of Scotland belong to it. The Duke of Buccleuch is Captain-General, with Dukes and Earls as Lieutenants-General, Majors-General, Ensigns-General, and Brigadiers-General, under him in command.

On the occasion of her Majesty's visit to Edinburgh to unveil the statue of the late Prince Consort, the Royal Company were in attendance, under command of their Captain-General, the Duke of Buccleuch. We give this week an illustration showing the uniform of the corps, and their mode of saluting the Royal Presence. The dress is of dark green, trimmed with black and a thin line of crimson, Glengarry bonnet with eagle's feather. They all require three uniforms, one of which is the "Court Dress," green and gold, with epaulettes, cocked hat and feathers. This is worn by the officers in command when the Queen is present, and one is introduced into our illustration. The "Mess Uniform" is the same as the ordinary evening dress worn by gentlemen, only that the coat is of green, with velvet collar and silver buttons.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The opening meeting for the season was held on Monday night, at the London University, Burlington-gardens. There was a considerable attendance of members.

The Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I., the new President, opened the proceedings in an address, in which he recapitulated all the geographical events which had occurred during the recess. Having referred to the distinguished position—the geographical section occupied at the recent meeting of the British Association at Sheffield, over which Mr. Clement Markham, one of their most distinguished members, presided, he said the most remarkable geographical achievements of the year had been the completion of the Northeast passage by the Swedish Arctic Expedition, under Professor Nordenskjöld, in the ship Vega, and he was happy to announce that there was considerable probability that the Professor would in the course of the ensuing session visit this country and meet the members of this Society. With regard to African exploration, they had to regret the death of Mr. Keith Johnson, but his mission had been taken up by his second in command, Mr. Thompson, who, although only twenty-one years of age, had shown great qualities for successful exploration. The noble Earl read some extracts from the letters of Mr. Thompson, which described the remarkably desolate character of the country which the expedition had explored. The cause of African exploration had also suffered a great loss in the death of Dr. Mullens, of the London Missionary Society.

With regard to the interior of Africa, great praise was due to the Belgian International Expedition; that of the German, under Herr Gerhard; and that of Herr Rholfs. He alluded also to the distinguished services rendered to geographical science by Major Pinto, a Portuguese explorer; Colonel Prigevalski, a Chinese authority, and Colonel Schechenyi, a Hungarian, whose labours had been of the greatest value, and all of whom were anticipated to visit the society in its coming session.

A paper on the Dutch Expedition to Central Sumatra, by Professor Veth, President of the Dutch Geographical Society, was read by Mr. Clement Markham. A cordial vote of thanks to the president terminated the proceedings.

THE SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

The Twenty-Sixth Report of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education gives the following summary of results:—"The number of persons who have during the year 1878 attended the schools and classes of science and art in connection with the Department are as follows:—57,230 attending science schools and classes in 1878 as against 55,927 in 1877, and 727,874 receiving instruction in art, showing an increase upon the previous year of 117,254, or more than 19 per cent. At the Royal School of Mines there were 36 regular and 189 occasional students, at the Royal College of Chemistry 303 students, at the Metallurgical Laboratory 74. At the Royal College of Science for Ireland there were 22 associate or regular students and 53 occasional students. The lectures delivered in the lecture theatre of the South Kensington Museum were attended by 5491 persons. The evening lectures to working men at the Royal School of Mines were attended by 1685 persons, being 458 more than last year, and 169 science teachers attended the special courses of lectures provided for their instruction in the new Science Schools at South Kensington. The various courses of lectures delivered in connection with the Department in Dublin were attended by about 1421 persons. The total number of persons, therefore, who received direct instruction as students, or by means of lectures, in connection with the Science and Art Department in 1878 is 794,547, showing an increase as compared with the number in the previous year of 113,180. The attendance at the Art and Educational Libraries at South Kensington and at the National Library of Ireland in 1878 has been 76,064, or an increase of 1781 over that of last year. The museums and collections under the superintendence of the department in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh were last year visited by 2,329,877 persons, showing a decrease of 218,889 on the number in 1877. The returns received of the number of visitors at the local art and industrial exhibitions to which objects were contributed from the South Kensington Museum show an attendance of 513,986. The total number of persons who during the year 1878 attended the different institutions and exhibitions in connection with the department has been upwards of 3,589,487. This total, compared with that of the previous year, presents a decrease of 672,152. The expenditure of the department during the financial year 1878-9, exclusive of the vote for the Geological Survey, amounted to £282,553."

A new coffee-house was opened by the Mayor of Birmingham, Mr. R. Chamberlain, on Tuesday. The house has been erected at the expense of Miss Ryland, and the management has been undertaken by the Birmingham Coffee-House Company. Adjoining the coffee-house are seven cottages intended for artisans' dwellings. These also have been provided by Miss Ryland; and the total cost of the buildings, exclusive of the site, is about £3000.

The Exhibition of Sanitary Appliances at Croydon, in connection with the annual congress of the institute, was closed last Saturday, has been visited by several thousands of persons. Dr. Richardson read to a large assembly a short paper upon "Health at Home." He said if the ladies who had charge of the homes of England only looked after them a little better, there would be little work for the sanitarians.

Among the rent remissions recently made are the following:—The Duke of Westminster and Lord Tollerbach of Helmingham, the two largest landowners in Cheshire, have intimated their intention of making material reductions in their tenants' rents. The Duke of Westminster is allowing on the average about 27 per cent on the year's rental, three fourths to be given in money and the other quarter to be expended in bones; and Lord Tollerbach, on the first half-year's rental, shortly becoming due, is giving from 10 to 35 per cent, to be expended in drainage and bones.—The Earl of Clichester and the Right Hon. J. G. Dodson, M.P., have both allowed the tenants of their Sussex farms 10 per cent off their rents.—Mr. B. L. Frere, of Twyford House, Bishop Stortford, has instructed his agent to allow a deduction of 15 per cent on the rent due at Michaelmas last on his estates in Essex, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and Hertfordshire.—Several Essex clergymen have allowed from 10 to 20 per cent off the half-yearly tithe rent.—The Rev. T. B. Robinson, Rector of Milton, has remitted 20 per cent of his tithe rents.—Sir Edward Dering has granted to his tenantry on the Romney Marsh estates a reduction of 10 per cent at the half-yearly rent audit. Sir Edward made a similar abatement to his Surrenden tenants in July last.—Mr. Seely, M.P., has notified to his tenants in the Isle of Wight that he will deduct 20 per cent from their rents for the last half year, and 20 per cent at the end of the next half year.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Wappertmouth. A Novel. Three vols. By W. Theodore Hickman. Chapman and Hall.
George Rayner. A Story. Two vols. By Leon Brook. Chapman Hall.
Our Home in Cyprus. By Mrs. Scott-Stevenson. With Illustrations and a Map. Chapman and Hall.
The History of Napoleon the First. By P. Laafrey. Vol. IV. Macmillan and Co.
Alice; and other Fairy Plays for Children. By Kate Frelighrath-Krocker. W. Swan, Sonnenschein and Allan.
The Carlyle Birthday Book. By C. N. Williamson. Chapman and Hall.
Her Benny. A Story of Street Life. By Silas K. Hocking. F. Warne and Co.
Theatrical Scenes for Children. Arranged by J. Keith Angus. G. Routledge and Sons.
Warne's Model Cookery. Edited by Mary Jewry. F. Warne and Co.
Warne's Model Housekeeper. A Manual of Domestic Economy. Edited by Ross Murray. Warne and Co.
The Reverse of the Shield; or, The Adventures of Grenville le Marchant during the Franco-Prussian War. By Augusta Marryat. F. Warne and Co.
Songs in Exile, and Other Poems. By H. E. Clarke. Marcus Ward and Co.
Picturesque Europe. With Illustrations on Steel and Wood by the most eminent Artists. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.
Waifs and Strays. Verses. By Mrs. Alfred M. Munster. Marcus Ward and Co.
Friends over the Water. Sketches of French Life. By M. Betham Edwards. Houlston and Sons.
The "A.D.C.," being Personal Reminiscences of the University Amateur Dramatic Club. By F. C. Burnard. Chapman and Hall.
St. Nicholas. Scribner's Illustrated Magazine for Girls and Boys. Vol. VI. Sampson Low and Co.
Breach of Promise. By Charles J. MacColla. Pickering and Co.
The Masters of Genre Painting. By Frederick Wedmore. C. Kegan Paul and Co.
Original Readings in Prose and Verse. By Re. Henry Newman and Co.
Haworth—Past and Present. By J. Horsfall Turner. The Author, Idel, Leeds.
In the Snow: Tales of Mount St. Bernard. By W. H. Anderson. Seventh Edition. Burns and Oates.
The Magazine of Art. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co.
Heroes of Britain in Peace and War. By Edwin Hodder. Illustrated. Vol. I. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.
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THE LATE MR. G. H. DAMANT, KILLED IN THE
NAGA HILLS.—SEE PAGE 462.



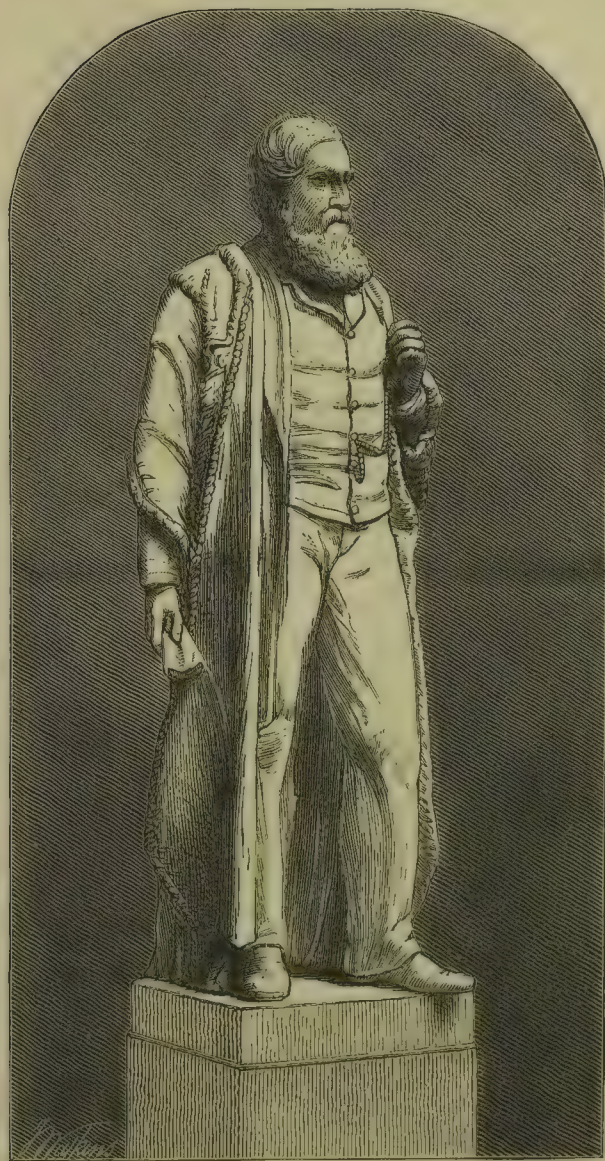
THE LATE MR. JOHN BLACKWOOD, PUBLISHER,
OF EDINBURGH.—SEE PAGE 462.



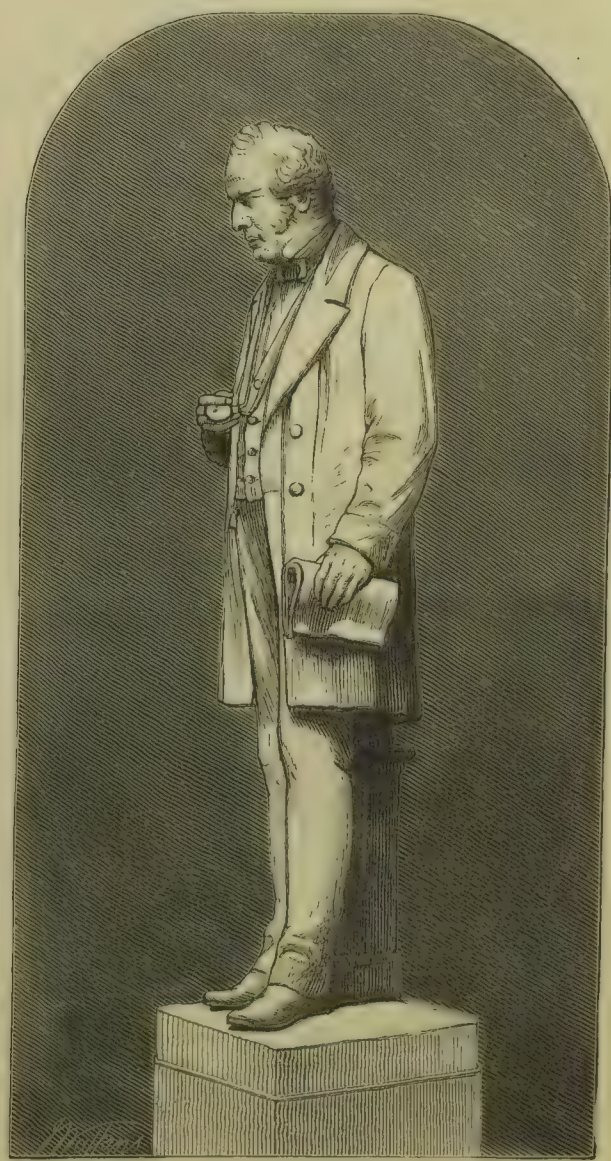
SURGEON-MAJOR REYNOLDS, V.C., ONE OF THE
DEFENDERS OF YORKE'S DRIFT.—SEE PAGE 462.



BADGE AND CHAIN PRESENTED TO
THE MAYOR OF HYTHE.
SEE PAGE 462.



STATUE OF ALDERMAN BANNISTER AT HULL.
SEE PAGE 462.



STATUE OF SIR W. FAIRBAIRN AT MANCHESTER.
SEE PAGE 462.

THE LATE MR. BLACKWOOD.

The death of Mr. John Blackwood, the eminent Edinburgh publisher, was lately announced. This gentleman, one of the younger sons of William Blackwood, founder of the well-known business and of *Blackwood's Magazine*, was born in Edinburgh on Dec. 7, 1818. From an early age he exhibited marked literary tastes. He was educated at the High School and at the University of Edinburgh. In his father's house he had the advantage of meeting with the élite of that literary society for which the northern capital was then famous. Wilson, Lockhart, Hogg, Moir, and Galt, Sir Walter Scott and Sir William Hamilton, were among the men with whom Mr. Blackwood in his youth was brought into contact. He completed his education after his father's death by several years of foreign travel, in company with his elder brother, Mr. Alexander Blackwood, and his tutor, Mr. William Hay, an excellent classical scholar, whose translations from the Greek Anthology are well known to the older readers of *Blackwood's Magazine*. In Italy, on the shores of the Mediterranean, and in visiting other places on the Continent, he spent several years. Mr. Blackwood, senior, died in 1834, and the management of his business devolved upon his sons Alexander and Robert. John, after his return from the Continent, was placed by his brothers for a short time in the house of Messrs. Whitaker and Co. to acquire some knowledge of London business. He opened a branch of the Edinburgh house at 22, Pall-mall, in the end of 1840, and transferred thither the business which Messrs. Caddell had previously carried on for the Blackwoods. John Blackwood applied himself with great success to work, and the catalogues of the firm about this time bear testimony to the publications which he was the means of bringing to the Edinburgh house. His office in Pall-mall was a literary rendezvous of the time. Lockhart, then editor of the *Quarterly*, Samuel Warren, William Smith, the author of "Thorndale," and Ferguson, one of the London contingent of *Blackwood*, were frequent visitors; also Mr. Delane and Mr. Thackeray. In April, 1845, Alexander Blackwood, who since his father's death had conducted the magazine with great success, died, and John joined his brother Robert in Edinburgh. The failing health of the latter soon threw the entire responsibility upon John Blackwood, and from 1846 to his death he continued to edit the magazine. It was his good fortune to inherit a brilliant and willing staff of contributors, amongst whom were Professor John Wilson, "Christopher North," Professor Aytoun, Sir Archibald Alison, the Rev. Dr. Croly, D. M. Moir, "Delta," and others. To these were soon added Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, with "The Caxtons," followed by many tales and essays of later date, to the death of Lord Lytton; George Eliot, with her "Scenes of Clerical Life;" Mrs. Oliphant, Dr. J. H. Burton, Charles Lever, General E. B. Hamley, and many more whose writings have obtained public favour. Mr. Blackwood's liberality, frankness, and courtesy in dealing with his literary assistants, as well as his discernment of their merits, greatly promoted the success of the magazine. He died at his residence near St. Andrews. Mr. Blackwood married, in 1854, Julia, youngest daughter of the Rev. Joseph Blandford, rector of Kirton, in the county of Nottingham. He has left one son and a daughter.

The portrait is from a photograph by L. Suscipi, of Rome.

THE NAGA REVOLT.

We lately received, with much regret, the news from India that Mr. G. H. Damant, Deputy-Commissioner in the Naga Hills, on the Assam frontier, was killed by the Nuzema Nagas on the 14th ult. Mr. Damant went to Kohima with an escort to seize a quantity of ammunition which had been stored there by the Nagas. He expected that they would submit quietly, but on his approach the Nagas fired, killing the Commissioner and half the escort. The remainder, however, attacked the rebels, only a few of whom escaped. A wing of the 44th Regiment, under Colonel Johnstone, accompanied by 2000 Manipure auxiliaries, has since relieved the garrison of Kohima, which was closely beleaguered by the enemy. It had made a gallant defence, under Messrs. Hinde and Cayley. General Nation is at Gola Ghat, collecting a force to put down the insurrection.

We give the portrait of Mr. G. H. Damant, from a photograph by Messrs. Window and Grove, of Baker-street.

SURGEON-MAJOR REYNOLDS, V.C.

The memorable night of Jan. 22, after the disaster of the British arms at Isandhlwana, and the heroic defence of the post at Rorke's Drift, by a hundred of our countrymen, against three thousand Zulu assailants, will long be told in the history of English valour. Majors Chard and Gonville Bromhead, then holding the rank of Lieutenant in their respective corps, the former of the Royal Engineers, the latter of the 24th Regiment of Infantry, have received their meed of professional and public honours for that military exploit. But a share of the same merit has been recognised as belonging to one of a peaceful and scientific profession, the medical officer, Surgeon-Major Reynolds, who bore his part as an active combatant in the tremendous struggle, protracted through fifteen hours, and won the Victoria Cross. His portrait, drawn after a photograph, is engraved for this week's publication. He has been entertained with more than one complimentary banquet since his return to England, and has received an honorary medal.

THE MAYOR OF HYTHE'S BADGE.

A badge and chain for the Mayor of Hythe, the gift of Sir Edward Watkin, M.P. for that borough, is figured in one of our illustrations. The design of this ornament may be described in detail. The pendant, or badge, represents the arms of Hythe as shown in its official seal; these are generally similar to the arms of other Cinque Port towns. The badge is inscribed "Portus et Burgus de Hythe." Immediately over it, forming the central link of the chain, is an eagle holding a scroll on which is the word "Mayor," an idea taken from the ancient seal of the fourteenth or fifteenth century, used by the Mayor, and having the device of an eagle. On each side of this is an enamel of the White Horse of Kent, with its motto, "Invicta," to indicate a Kentish cinque port. There is a small intermediate link consisting of a lion's head, the lion being the principal charge in the Arms of England. The occasion for giving this chain was the seven years' mayoralty of Henry Bean Mackeson, Esq. He was the donor of the seven links, while Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., contributed the badge. It is executed in 18-carat gold, with enamelling, by Messrs. Barkentin and Krall, after a design by Mr. John G. Waller.

We are desired to state that the ceremony of distributing the prizes to the successful students of the City of London College, Leadenhall-street, which was fixed for Thursday last, has, at the request of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, been postponed until next Thursday, the 20th inst., at seven o'clock p.m.

STATUE OF ALDERMAN BANNISTER AT HULL.

The marble statue of the late Alderman Bannister, in the Hull Townhall, was unveiled on the 15th ult. by the Mayor of that town, Alderman Waller, in presence of the members of the Corporation and many other gentlemen. Lieutenant-Colonel Pease, Chairman of the Memorial Committee, delivered the statue to the Corporation with an appropriate address, followed by the Mayor, and by Mr. Christopher Sykes, M.P. for the East Riding, Sir Henry Cooper, and other speakers. The late Alderman Bannister not only served municipal offices with great industry, but was the chief promoter of the Hull and Withernsea Railway, and of the Hull tramways, works of great local usefulness. The statue, of which we give an illustration, is by Mr. Keyworth, jun., a sculptor who is a native of Hull, and who has already executed for the Townhall statues of Sir William De la Pole, Andrew Marvell, and the late Mr. James Clay, M.P. This statue of Alderman Bannister is a characteristic likeness of the man, and a fine work of art; the drapery of the aldermanic robe is very well managed. The pedestal bears the following inscription:—"Anthony Bannister, Justice of the Peace, Alderman, twice Mayor, twice Sheriff, and thirty-three years an active member of the Corporation of Hull. Born April 4, 1817; died July 18, 1878. Erected by subscription in recognition of his public spirit, kindness of heart, generous character, and unremitted zeal for his native town."

STATUE OF SIR W. FAIRBAIRN, BART., F.R.S.

This eminent mechanical engineer of Manchester, who died five years ago, was highly esteemed in that town, and throughout the manufacturing district of Lancashire and the West Riding, as well for his personal character as for his valuable scientific and practical achievements, which contributed to augment the industrial wealth of a busy community. The statue of which we give an illustration has been placed in the Manchester Townhall. It is of marble, 7 ft. high; and the sculptor, Mr. Edward Geflowski, of Bruton-street, has succeeded admirably well in representing the face, figure, and habitual attitude of Sir William Fairbairn, with his characteristic air of intent and profound meditation. Sir William, who was a native of Kelso, on the Tweed, and was born in 1789, was one of the first mechanicians to employ iron as the material of ship-building, and in the construction of bridges. He studied the properties and uses of that metal, especially its strength in resisting tension, with the greatest assiduity through a prolonged series of experimental researches and exact calculations. To the improvement and greater safety of steam-boilers, used in the manufacturing districts, his labours contributed in no slight degree. He was one of the founders of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and a President of that Association, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and author of several treatises upon the iron manufacture, engineering, and other subjects. He was created a Baronet in 1869, which title is now borne by Sir Thomas Fairbairn, his eldest son, a Commissioner of the Great Exhibitions in 1851 and 1862.

FLEMISH INDUSTRIES.

The manufacturing industry of the Netherlands, in diverse forms of production, has for ages past contributed greatly to the progress of material civilisation in Northern and Western Europe. It is scarcely too much to affirm that England is chiefly indebted to the example and instruction of Flemish artisans, and of the neighbouring Walloon population, for the commencement of textile manufactures in this country, and for those of metal and hardware, now developed to enormous magnitude. This historical consideration may be deemed to give some added interest to our Sketches of a few simpler workshop employments in the old Belgian towns of Ghent, Bruges, and Malines. Here, as we see, a multitude of female hands are constantly busied in lace-making; while the coppersmith hammers upon his anvil a piece of ornamental repoussé work, and the maker of sabots or wooden shoes, by dexterous application of the spokeshave, imparts a rounded form and smooth surface to the block which shall be turned into solid foot-gear, though "nothing like leather." Belgium, however, possesses great factories, ironworks, and establishment of machinists or mechanical engineers, which vie with the best of ours in their admirable results of combined skill, capital, and labour. We now and then hear a cry of alarm when trade is depressed at the increase of foreign industrial competition; but we trust there is room for all nations to work and to thrive by supplying the real wants of mankind all over the world.

A dividend of half-a-crown in the pound is being paid to the creditors of the West of England Bank, making a total of 16s. 6d., the previous dividends having been 10s. and 4s.

Twenty barristers were called on Monday in Dublin, the largest number at one call for many years, although the amount of business at the Irish Bar has been said to be declining.

Mr. Myles Fenton, general manager of the Metropolitan Railway, has been appointed general manager of the South-Eastern Railway. Mr. J. Shaw, who has for some time acted as general manager and secretary of the South-Eastern Railway, will in future act as secretary only.

Marden House, in the Caterham Valley, the property of Sir William Clayton, Bart., where Evelyn wrote his "Diary," and in which Macaulay lived for some time, was burned to the ground on Sunday, the valuable pictures and furniture being saved.

The South India "Wimbledon" meeting, with its various contests, terminated recently, and the Champion Plate, the blue ribbon of the meeting, was again won by Lieutenant C. F. H. Spencer, 48th Regiment. This gentleman was already the champion shot of the South India Rifle Association for the year 1878-9, and his success at the meeting recently concluded secures for him the unprecedented privilege and honour of winning the Champion Plate for two successive years. Lieutenant Spencer is the eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. C. F. O. Spencer, Vicar of Sutton, Isle of Ely.

The victualling departments of the Admiralty have under consideration a new culinary utensil destined to improve the seaman's diet on board ship, especially his pea-soup. The apparatus is termed a salt-extractor, and has been constructed at the suggestion of Mr. Baden Pritchard, F.C.S., of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, being, in fact, the application of a well-known chemical process to cooking purposes. Boilings from salt beef or salt pork, or soup that is too much salted, as it usually is on board ship when placed in the salt-extractor, and this in its turn put into cold water, will part with its salt in a few hours, and the soup thus rendered once more palatable. Special attention has been called to the invention by its exhibition at the Dairy Show by Messrs. Kent and Co., of Holborn, who have constructed a simple form for kitchen use.

EDISON'S LOUD-SPEAKING TELEPHONE.

By means of this instrument, now in ordinary use in London and other large towns, a conversation can be maintained between two persons at a distance without the slightest personal inconvenience or difficulty, the transmitting part of the apparatus being placed conveniently for the mouth and the receiving portion in a line with the ear. The practical application of the system in London extends to an indefinite number of stations, all placed in connection with a central station called the Telephone Exchange, which is situated in Lombard-street. The earliest stations, or private offices, connected with the exchange are situated:—No. 1 in Copthall-buildings, No. 2 in Old Broad-street, No. 3 in Suffolk-lane, No. 4 in Lombard-street, No. 5 in Princes-street, No. 6 in Carey's-street, Lincoln-inn, No. 7 in Queen Victoria-street (the offices of the company), No. 8 in George-yard, Lombard-street, No. 9 in Throgmorton-street, No. 10 being the *Times* newspaper office. At the central office is a switch-board capable of being connected with twenty-four different stations, the working being in charge of Mr. E. H. Johnson, the engineer, and Mr. Arnold White, the manager, of the company. Loud-speaking this telephone certainly is, but it is none the less soft-speaking also, for conversations may be carried on between two parties in whispers, and the bystanders will be unable to catch the words of the speaker at the distant station. With a wire passing through the Exchange system of the Company, and conveyed for ten or twelve miles of the way on poles with many other wires, conversation is carried on with as much facility over a distance of fifteen miles as though from room to room. The manager, in a letter published this week, presents a graphic description of what can be done with the Edison telephone:—"A gentleman, with whose house the Edison Telephone Exchange has been placed in connection, was enjoying a day's hunting. At the time he left home the telephone had not been fixed in position, although the wire had been run. During his absence the work was completed, and on his return important letters were read to him, to which replies were dictated. A conference with his solicitors being necessary, the operator at the Central Exchange connected him in the manner already described in your columns. An important telegram from New York was received, and a reply dictated in time to reach New York three hours after the first message was despatched from America. The principal portion of a day's work in town was thus compressed into half an hour's occupation in a library. It must be borne in mind that what had thus been accomplished was no laboratory experiment. The conditions involved were the conditions of ordinary life."

No. 1 in our illustration shows clearly the switch-board arrangement in use at the Telephone Exchange. As will be seen, the Number 24 is the highest that a board contains. But there may be any number of switch-boards in use in the same room, and any station on one board can be connected with any other station on another board. The operator, usually a boy, sits in front. Assuming that station No. 2 wishes to communicate with No. 3, the person at No. 2 calls the attention of the attendant at the Exchange by means of the bell shown above the transmitter, 6. At the same moment a shutter on the switch-board falls and discloses the number of the applicant. The attendant acknowledges the signal, and No. 2 instantly says, "I wish to communicate with No. 3." One of the metal pins from the row at the bottom of the board is instantly inserted into the hole on the same horizontal with No. 2 and under the upright rod of No. 3, No. 2 also having a pin inserted. Nos. 2 and 3 are then left to communicate with each other. At the close of the conversation No. 2 gives a signal on the bell to signify that he has finished, the attendant then withdraws the pins, and Nos. 2 and 3 are instantly separated. In our illustration, Nos. 4 and 13, 12 and 10, 23 and 15, 8 and 20 are also all conversing together at the same time, and any of these can be instantly connected or disconnected, and so on up to the twelve couples on the board. Of course, only one station can be connected with one other at the same time, but the coupling and uncoupling are effected so quickly that any person may communicate with any other in rapid succession. The clerk at the switch-board is unable to hear a word of the conversations going on.

No. 2. Part of the switch-board apparatus, showing more clearly that the upright and horizontal bars do not touch. The horizontal bars are brought forward in between and are carried behind the upright, but do not touch. The pin, a short brass rod with vulcanite handle, is at will inserted in any one of the circular spaces, so establishing connection between the two bars.

No. 3. Interior of receiver, looking in the back. *a* is the diaphragm of mica, covered on the outer side, with the exception of the central hole, by the vulcanite; it is therefore in shade. The mica is fixed in a circular vulcanite case, in which is also fixed, at a short distance from the diaphragm, the cylinder of chalk, mounted upon a spindle capable of being rotated by a cranked handle. This cylinder is composed of compressed chalk, impregnated with a solution of phosphate of soda. Attached to the centre of the mica is a brass slip, to which is soldered a projecting platinum knob. This latter presses on the cylinder. The amount of pressure is regulated by a screw having at its end an indiarubber pad. The wires are so attached that the electric current passes through the platinum and thence, at the point of friction, to the chalk.

No. 4. End view of chalk cylinder being pressed on by platinum knob. Upon turning the handle so as to rotate the cylinder outwards from the face of the disc, the friction between the cylinder and the slip will draw the centre of the disc inwards, giving it a curved face. If an impulse of electricity be passed over the wire the friction between the slip and the cylinder will be destroyed, and the disc will regain its normal position of the true plane. If a variable or undulatory current of electricity be transmitted through the instrument the diaphragm will be kept in continual motion by the constantly varying friction existing between the chalk and the platinum dragging the diaphragm in opposition to its own constant elastic tension. This simple mechanical arrangement is wonderfully sensitive to the smallest as well as to the most rapid and complicated variations in electrical intensity taking place in the transmitted current. So sensitive is it that all the complex sonorous undulations propagated by human articulation instantly produce their corresponding variations of frictional resistance, and the diaphragm reproduces, in a loud or magnified tone, words or sounds which are being uttered into the telephone at the other end of the wire.

In the ordinary and improved commercial instrument, as represented in our illustration, this excessive loudness is not required; the receiver, with its chalk cylinder, is made smaller than that originally brought over from America by Mr. C. P. Edison in March last, and afterwards experimented upon at the Royal Society and the Royal Institution by Professors Huxley and Tyndall in April. We understand that for experimental researches the louder instrument will continue to be made.

No. 5. Under side of indiarubber and brass slip, and wire leading from platinum.

No. 6. Inside of carbon transmitter. *a* is the carbon placed between two metal discs of nearly three fourths of an inch diameter; these are in the centre of a ring of vulcanite. The connection between the wires and carbon is by means of a strip of tinfoil, shown here in dotted lines. The whole is embedded in and surrounded by a circular iron case of three inches diameter.

No. 7 are sections of the different parts of the transmitter, separated to show more clearly. On the centre of the stout iron diaphragm is fixed a short tube of brass, which holds within it a projecting length of glass tubing; this last and the screw opposite to it from the outside of transmitter press against the metal discs, between which is the carbon.

No. 8. The apparatus opened. *a*, insulating disc attached to brass rod: upon pressure a brass knob underneath establishes connection with bell at further station. *b*, this throws the bell, at the top of the same transmitter, out of current in a similar manner while conversation is going on. *c*, induction coil for long circuits, whose primary wire, having a very low resistance, is placed within the secondary in the usual manner. The transmitter is included in the primary circuit of the induction coil with a cell of battery.

The secondary circuit includes the line and the signal bell. The calling key when depressed cuts both the secondary coil and the bell magnet out of circuit and introduces a call battery for the purpose of sending the signal to the distant station. The chalk cylinder is in a third or tertiary circuit of the induction coil, no battery being included in this circuit.

It will thus be seen that there are three absolutely independent circuits wound upon the one induction coil, a particularly novel arrangement, and one which, by constituting the action of each of the three distinct working parts purely local, renders the entire apparatus peculiarly free from liability to disarrangement.

Respecting the chalk cylinder in Edison's receiving telephone, it appears that during some experiments with the electro-chemical telephone Mr. Edison discovered some peculiar phenomena; and when connecting the binding-posts of the telephone with a galvanometer, he found that the platinum knob and the chalk generated electricity of equal force to the half of a Daniel cell. Acting upon this discovery, he arranged four of the chalk cylinders upon a non-conducting spindle. He then connected the platinum knob or rubber of one chalk cylinder with the metallic central box of the next. Four chalk cylinders were thus arranged, one of the terminals being the platinum knob from the chalk, the current being conveyed along the usual brass slip. At the other end of this arrangement a metallic slip was connected with the central metallic box or core of the chalk cylinder. This battery, when the handle is rotated, is equivalent in power to two Daniel cells.

HUGHES'S ELECTRIC SONOMETER AND BALANCE, AND AUDIOMETER.

1. The Electric Sonometer and Induction Currents. Balance for assaying and physical researches.—The sonometer is a very sensitive instrument that indicates and measures the force of rapid induced currents:—*a*, primary coil of 5½ centimetres diameter, 10 millimetres deep, consisting of 100 metres of No. 32 silk-covered copper wire wound on a boxwood spool; *b*, primary coil similar to the other, but containing about half the quantity of wire. These coils are fixed at the two ends of a boxwood scale, *c*, and are so arranged that their poles oppose each other: they are connected with the clock microphone, *d*, and battery. *e*, *f*, secondary coil, precisely similar to *a*. Its poles are connected through the microphonic key, *g*, to a Bell telephone, *h*. *f* can be moved backwards and forwards on *c*, which is divided off up to 200 millimetres. The absolute zero point is at one fifth of the length of *c*, and nearer to *b*. *i*, primary coils, and *j*, secondary coils of the induction currents balance. They are exactly similar to *a* and *f*, but, being placed horizontally, *i* and *j* are fixed, and separated from each other by a space of five millimetres. One pair of coils is furnished with a fine micrometer screw, *k*, so as to perfectly adjust the balance, it being found practically impossible to make the two pairs alike. *i* and *j* are joined in circuit to the battery *e* and microphone *d*, which is fixed at the back of a drum clock, *l*. *d* and *l*, in actual use, may be miles away, but they are placed here to show connection. *m*, *n*, movable box-wood cups to contain coin and metal discs; they fit into a space in the centre of the coils, of three centimetres diameter. The mahogany stand, *n*, on which the sonometer, balance, and key are fixed, is 21 in. wide by 17 in. deep.

2. Microphonic key on a larger scale. *a*, brass arm with ebony finger-plate; a spring hinge gives it an upward tendency. *b*, the microphone, this being a fine platinum wire, pendant from a nicely-balanced and poised small brass roller. This causes an extremely gentle contact with a small piece of platinum fixed in the side of brass arm. A harder contact than this will not give any sound at all. *c*, switch to cut off current passed through microphonic key when the clock microphone is used. *d*, steel contact spring, which sends current through the balance when brass arm is raised. *e*, spring contact. Sends current through the sonometer when arm is down. *d* and *e* are checked from touching each other by the brass stop, *f*. *g*, spring, contacts when arm is down, and short circuits the movable sonometer coil when the balance is in use. *h*, button for holding down brass arm.

3. Sliding boxwood scale, divided up to 200 millimetres, furnished with a rest that fits over the right-hand balance coils, fig. 1. When this is used the other sonometer is dispensed with, and the metal discs or coin are simply dropped in the circular tubular hollow, which usually holds the boxwood cup.

The following is explanatory of the uses of this apparatus. If we place in the coils of the induction balance a piece of metal, say copper, bismuth, or iron, we at once produce a disturbance of the balance, and it will give out sounds more or less intense on the telephone, according to the mass, or if of similar sizes, according to the molecular structure, of the metal. The volume and intensity of sound is invariably the same for a similar metal. If by means of the switch the telephone is instantly transferred to the sonometer, and if its coil be at zero, we should hear sounds when the brass arm is up or in connection with the induction balance, and no sounds, or silence, when the key is down or in connection with the sonometer. If the sonometer coil was moved through several degrees, or through more than the required amount, we should find that the sounds increase when the arm is depressed; but when the coil is moved to a degree where there is absolute equality, if the arm is either up or down, then the degree on the scale should give the true value of the disturbance produced in the induction balance; and this is so exact that if we put, say, a silver coin whose value is 115 deg., no other degree will produce equality. Once knowing, therefore, the value of any metal or alloy, it is not necessary to know in advance what the metal is; for if its equality is 115 deg., it is silver coin; if 52, iron; if 40, lead; if 10, bismuth; and as there is a very wide limit between each metal, the reading of the value of each is very rapid, a

few seconds sufficing to give the exact sound value of any metal or alloy.

4. The audiometer, an adaptation of the sonometer, being an instrument for exactly measuring our power of hearing and chronicle the progress of recovery from deafness. It was first applied by Dr. Richardson to some very remarkable investigations relative to our hearing powers. *a* is the scale measured into 200 millimetres. *b* *b* are the two primary fixed coils, both exactly similar to those in the sonometer as to length and size of wire, although what should be the thinner coil is here padded out, so that they look both alike as to depth.

The wires from these coils are connected with the microphone, *c*, and Leclanché's battery cells, *d* *d*; *e*, secondary and moving coil, connected through the binding screws, *f* *f*, to the telephone, *h*. The switch, *g*, is a brass arm pivoted on an ebony plate, on which are also fixed two brass studs. The free end of arm placed over either of these gives either the force of one or, when desired, two cells, the stronger current being used only for very deaf patients.

A fuller description of the battery and Bell telephone used with the electric sonometer and induction currents balance may be interesting. In fig. 1 Professor Hughes's battery of three elements is used. Each element is constructed thus:—A glass jar containing some solution of sulphate of copper, in which a disc of copper is placed attached to a strap of copper, protected along its length by gutta-percha. At its upper end is a terminal. A glass tube is closed at its lower end by a diaphragm of calico, then three fourths filled with pipeclay, the upper fourth with common sal ammoniac: into this is immersed a plate of zinc, which also has a terminal. This tube, with its contents, is placed in the jar to within an inch of its bottom.

These three Daniel elements are found amply sufficient; and even this weak force is so exquisitely sensitive that it will find out the smallest fraction of difference in weight or structure of metals. Two quite new coins, fresh from the Mint, apparently both of the same weight, when placed in the balance will be found to possess a difference which the millimetre scale at once indicates. The pocket form of the improved Bell telephone, *h*, fig. 1, is only 2½ in. in diameter. It differs in its construction from the original portable telephone described in this Journal on Dec. 15, 1877. In *h* the magnet (instead of being straight) is short and tubular, folded over so as to form a central tube within the outer. The circular vibrating plate is really an extension of the magnet, being fixed to and extending across its outer circumference or north pole, and rests against the inner or south pole. The coil of insulated copper wire fills up the space between the inner and outer tubes and the fold that connects them. The coil is attached to and vibrates with the plate, this being placed at the farther side from the outer orifice of the instrument.

Any good ordinary telephone can be used with the audiometer.

COWPER'S WRITING TELEGRAPH.

The object attained by this instrument, the invention of Mr. E. A. Cowper, is that it enables the operator to write at a distant station many miles away, just as though he were present there himself, without requiring the use of any special signal, codes, or signs (to spell each letter, as is now the practice), and without the assistance of any person to translate the signals as received. The instrument acts upon the simple principle of communicating at all times to the writing pen at the receiving end of the line, the exact position of the pencil of the operator at the sending station through two line wires, or so to speak, giving the latitude and longitude of the pencil continually; the position of the pencil vertically being communicated by one wire, and the position horizontally being communicated by the other wire. The pencil of the operator has two light "contact rods" jointed to it, and one of these slides over the edges of a series of "contact plates" having various resistances interposed between them and the line wire, while the other rod slides over a second set of such plates connected to the other line wire; at the receiving end of the line each of these wires actuates its own needle. The two needles (which are placed at right angles to each other, and are provided with light springs) actuate one writing pen, so that the pen moves up or down, and backwards or forwards, in exact obedience to the motions of the pencil in the hand of the operator at the distant station. Both the paper written upon in pencil by the operator at the sending station and that written upon in ink by him at the receiving station move along as the writing proceeds, and the messages have only to be cut off from time to time, wound round a piece of card, and sent out to their destination, or put into an envelope and dispatched. The resistance in each line wire is now arranged at 400 ohms, equal to a distance of, say, thirty-six miles on land, and the instrument has written well through 1000 ohms resistance, equal to, say, ninety miles on land.

The following is a detailed account of the parts of the apparatus, with references to our Illustrations of Cowper's Writing Telegraph:—

1. Cowper's writing telegraph. *a*, sending part of the instrument. *b*, the receiving portion. *c*, box containing clockwork: this pulls, at the same time, both the sending and receiving slips of paper when written on. *d*, rod communicating with metal lever inside, and which presses down upon the endless band of paper to give the necessary tension. The paper unrolls to the reel above and immediately contiguous to the writing-frame, *e*. A similar rod and lever are also placed on the wheel of paper inside, at the receiving end of instrument. *f*, wooden frames protecting the ends of sliding contacts. *g*, one of the horseshoe electro-magnets, a pair of these forming, with the coils and needles above, the galvanoscopes or current detectors, one for each line.

2. Writing apparatus of the sending part of the instrument. *a*, small pocket ever-pointed pencil. *b*, slip of paper being written on. *c*, metal writing-frame. *d*, small insulating plugs of wood, forming part of the light connecting-rods that carry the metal contacts, *e*. One pole of a sending battery is attached to each connecting-rod, the other pole is connected with the earth. There is a battery to each rod of the sending instrument. Only one rod is shown complete in fig. 2. The contact piece, *e*, is a rounded projection near the end of each rod. Part of the top covering of instrument is taken off to show more plainly the edges of contact plates, *f*. These are thirty-two in number, fixed closely together, but insulated from each other by paraffined paper. Connected to the plates there are resistance coils (placed in the bottom of the sending part of instrument), a coil to each plate. The first plate is connected direct to the line wire; the second plate is connected to the line wire through a resistance coil; the third through two coils, and so on. The action communicated by the pencil to the metal contacts may be explained thus: when sliding out and across the top of each one of the metal plates, the current from the battery has to pass through, successively, a limited number of coils; the connecting rod short circuits the number of coils corresponding to its motion. The fewer of these resistance coils there are in circuit the stronger is the current in the main line. As is the greater or less extent of the motion in the direction of the length of the connecting-rod, so will be

the corresponding change in the strength of the current in the main line. When the pencil, *a*, makes a long sweep or curve in the writing, there will be a weak current; if a small stroke, then a strong current will be caused to flow in the line. The same rule applies to both rods connecting the pencil movements, whether it is the up and down or the sidelong movements, each being connected with its own line wire.

3. The writing apparatus of the receiving end of instrument, on a larger scale than No. 2. *a*, pen of capillary siphon tube drawing off limpid aniline ink from small cistern, *b*. This glass tube is delicately suspended by a hook on to the end of a very fine steel spring, the exact adjustment of which is beautifully poised by a thumb-screw through the horizontal beam above. *c*, fine silk threads leading from the needles and guiding by their motion the movement of the pen. *d*, continuous band of paper, 1½ inch wide, on which the writing is reproduced. The writing frame has a somewhat curved shape, as shown; this allows for the freer motion of the pen, which, being suspended somewhat in the manner of a pendulum, necessarily describes a small segment of a circle.

4. Plan of the receiving part of instrument. Its general operation is briefly thus:—The current from one of the line wires flows at the receiving station through the galvanoscope to earth. The galvanoscope has a needle, one tip of which is connected to the glass pen by the fine silk thread, and just where the pen touches this thread it is crossed at right angles by another, connecting it in like manner to a second galvanoscope. The needles of each of these galvanoscopes deflect in proportion to the strength of the current flowing through its coil. The points of these two needles keep moving with the varying currents, caused by the motion of the sending-pencil. *a*, pivoted needles of exceedingly thin, soft iron plates. These needles are slightly curved in their sections, in order to stiffen them, their thickness being only 1-110th of an inch, mounted on polished hard steel bearings, and are thus exceedingly free and lively, as a very slight amount of friction in this part of the instrument would be fatal to good writing. The needles are surrounded by coils of insulated copper wires, *b* *b*, and actuated by the electro-magnets, *g* *g* *g*, placed on either side. The electro-magnets are magnetised by local batteries connected with the coils, *b* *b*. *c* *c* are terminals or screw clamps for attaching the various wires from the two main-line batteries, the local battery, the line wires, and the earth wire. The writing-pen is imprisoned and guided in its movements by the fine silk threads, *d* *d*, which are fastened to pins, *e* *e*, tightened by fine steel springs, these being attached to and adjusted by screws, *g* *g*. The threads, as before mentioned, are fastened to the needles. *h*, continuous slip of paper. *i* is a sliding sponge-holder, to be moved forward under the pen when that is not required to be used, so that the ink may flow into and be absorbed by the sponge.

5. Facsimile tracing of writing in aniline ink by the glass tube of Mr. E. A. Cowper's telegraph.

If the writing at the distant station should require to be written larger or smaller than the original message in pencil at the sending station, the alteration can be effected by making the contact-plates (*f*, fig. 2) thicker for enlarging, or thinner for reducing, the size of the writing. These plates requiring some little trouble to fix, this enlargement or reduction of the writing is obviously not merely a question of the will, as has been erroneously stated by some of our contemporaries.

FUNCHAL, MADEIRA.

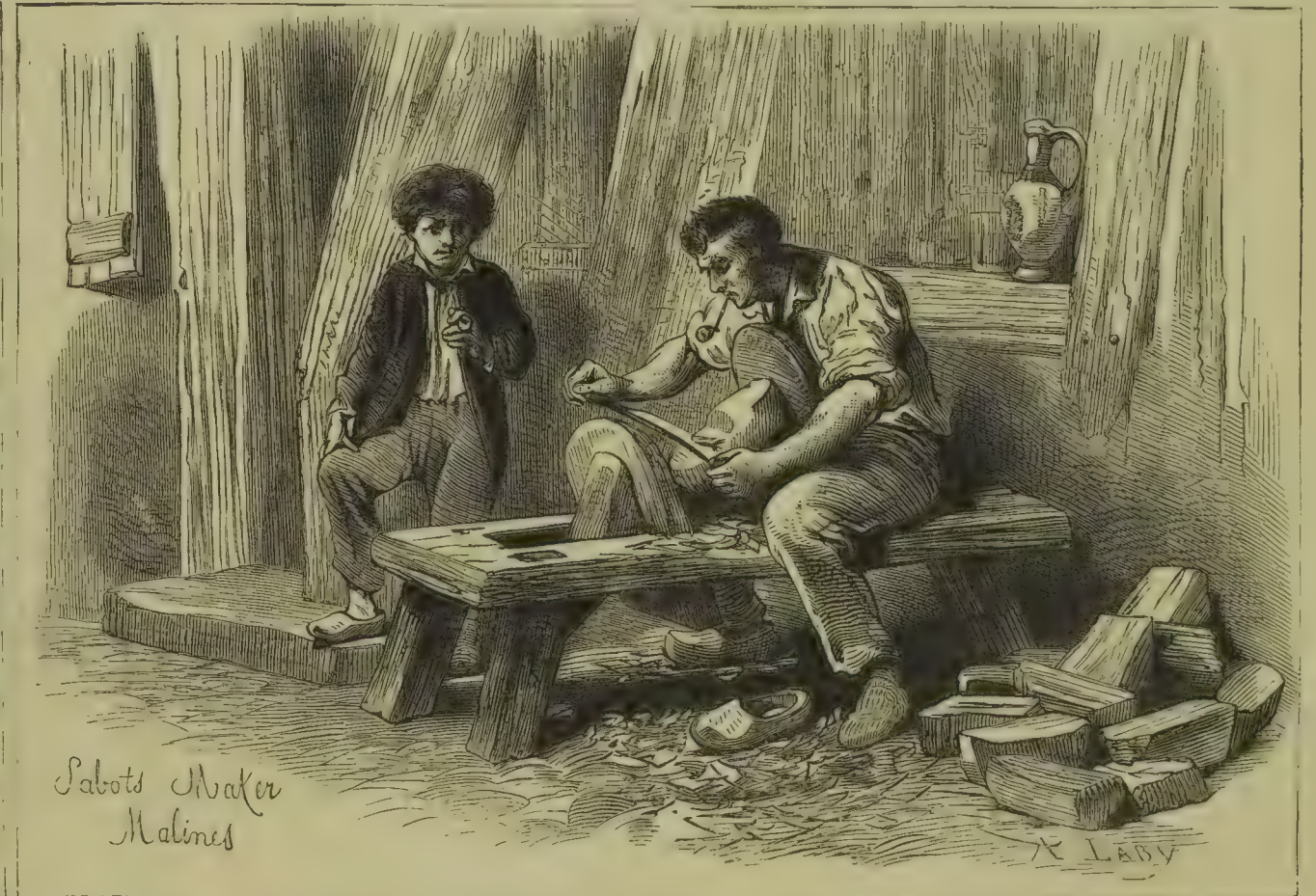
The mild and genial climate of this celebrated island in the Atlantic Ocean, a remaining colonial appanage of the kingdom of Portugal, and within a few days' voyage of European ports, has long been noted to such a degree as to attract many visitors in the winter season. Its scenery is also characterised by grandeur, beauty, and variety within a moderate compass of distance, with mountain ranges 6000 feet high, lifting their peaks in the nearest vicinity to each other, but divided by stupendous clefts and ravines, or intersecting the narrow strip of land in all directions, forming deep glens and gorges all round its coast up to the central rampart, which has an aspect truly sublime. The only drawback on the enjoyment of this place by invalids is the ruggedness of the roads and paths all over the island, and the rudeness of the mode of travelling, but for equestrians or pedestrians who are in good health there is an endless choice of delightful excursions. The situation of Funchal on the south coast, the port and chief town of Madeira, is very striking; the harbour is almost open, being only a slight curve between two headlands, with a sea exposure to the whole vast expanse of the ocean, as far as the South Pole; yet this mere roadstead, except during wintry storms, is perfectly secure, and vessels land their passengers or cargoes, by lighters drawn with ropes, on the beach in safety, while the smallest boats venture out into the bay. The town sits on a steep slope, which is rent into three divisions by precipitous ravines, and lofty peaks, often veiled by clouds, look down from behind, the masses of rock displaying many picturesque shapes and rich volcanic tints. At one end of the beach is the Portuguese Governor's house, with a noble avenue of plane-trees; at the other is a shady public walk, the Praça, guarded by an old fort of red stone with pepper-box turrets. The cliffs of Brazen Head, Loo Rock with the Castle, and the three rocky islets called the Desertas, in the offing, complete an enchanting mixture of land and sea views at Funchal, the port of Madeira.

The meteoric display of falling stars this month is expected to take place about the 27th inst.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., gave, on Tuesday night, at the Townhall, Newcastle, a lecture entitled "Never; or, Lessons of Hope from the Schoolbook of History," in the course of which he said that young men must not look for guidance to statesmen and party leaders, but must survey the whole field of popular struggle, since statesmen and party leaders were little more than barometers, registering the official level which any popular question had attained.

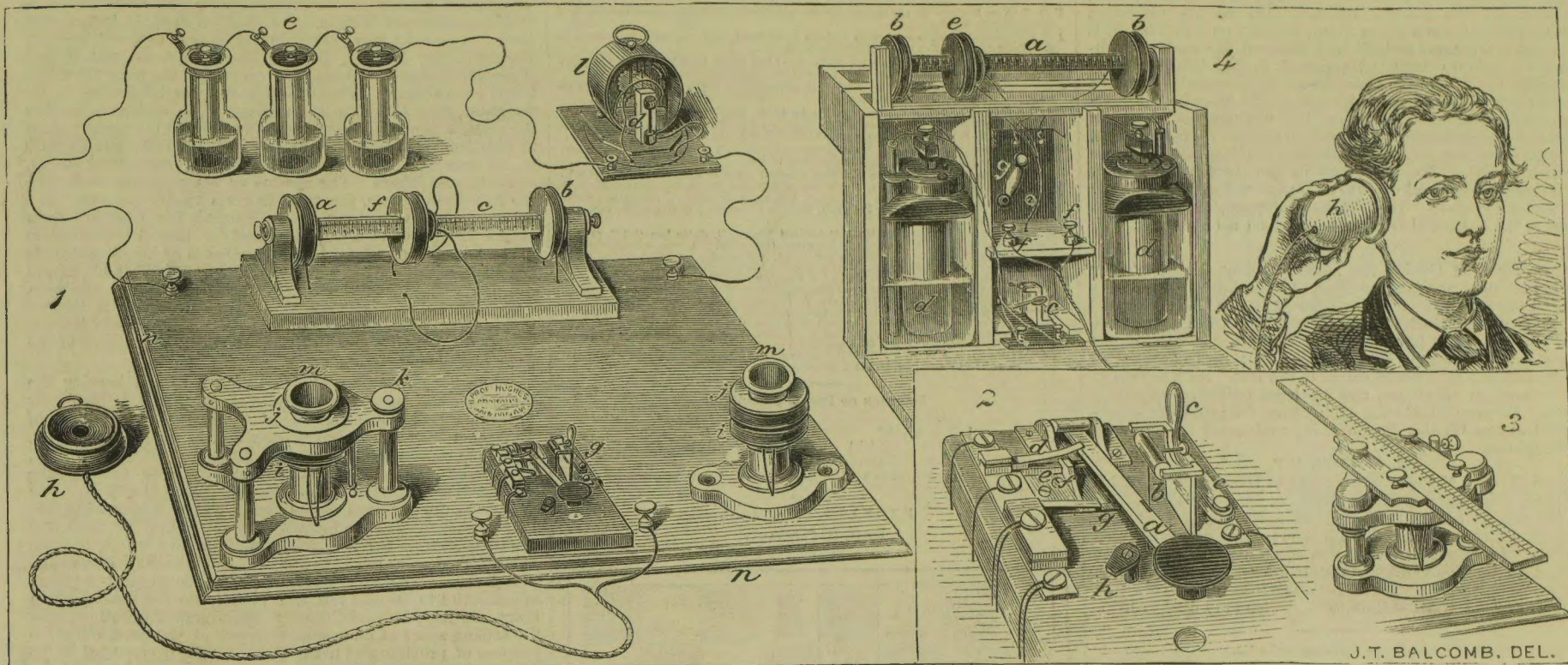
Lord Hatherton is sitting as umpire to arbitrate on the proposed 10 per cent reduction in the earthenware trade, which affects seventy-six manufactories and about 30,000 hands. The masters' case is that the selling prices of earthenware have been reduced 30 per cent., while the price of materials has fallen only 13 per cent.; also that the American duty is 55 cents on the value; and that potters' wages in Belgium and Germany are only half what are paid here.

The first of two lectures on the benefits accruing to India from English rule was on Tuesday night delivered in the Queen-street Hall of the Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh, by Mr. W. W. Hunter, LL.D., of the Bengal Civil Service, Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India, and a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. The learned lecturer, who is one of the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society, and a well-known authority on all matters Indian, took for consideration in his first address that portion of his subject which deals with the rural districts of India, reserving the cities and the industrial development, education and the social organisation generally, for the second.



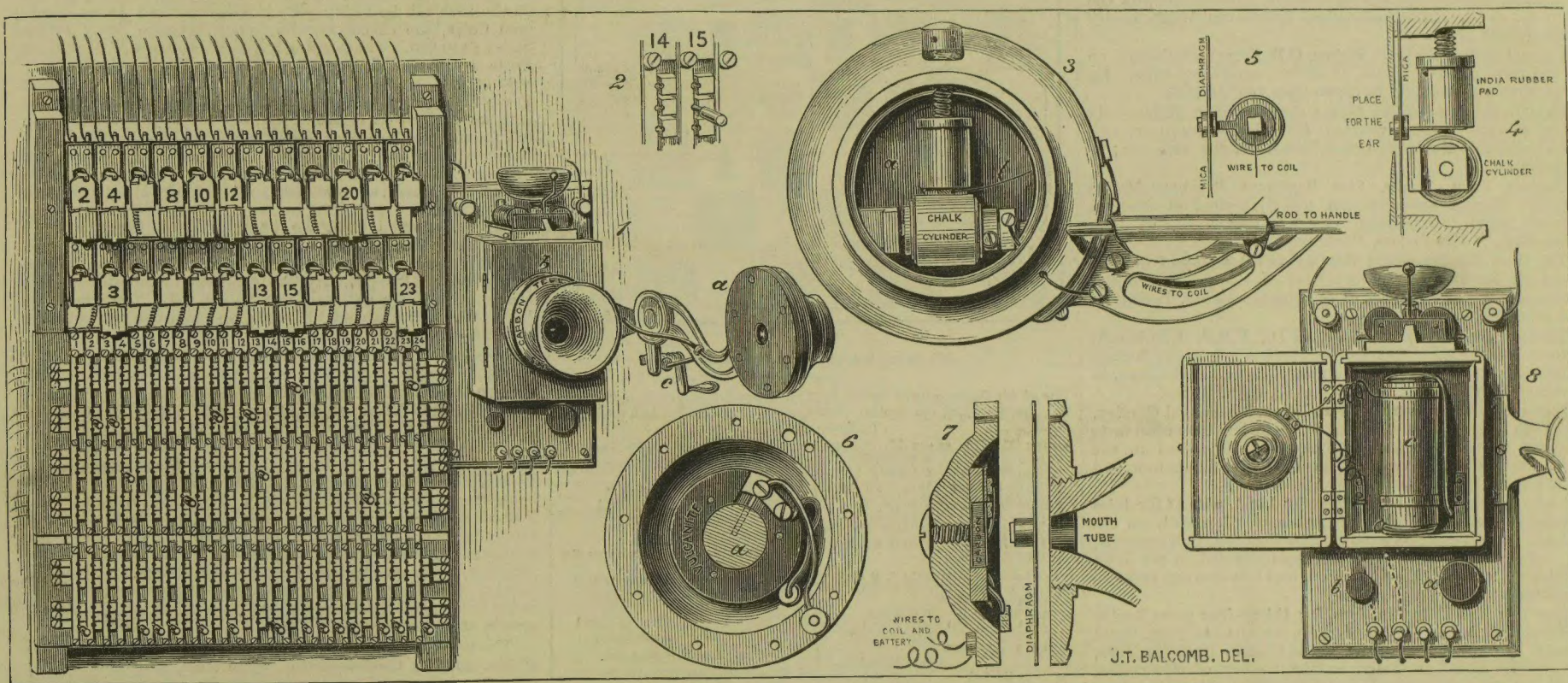
PRACTICAL SCIENTIFIC INVENTIONS.

SEE PAGE 462.



1. The Electric Sonometer, and the Induction Currents Balance. 2. Microphonic Key, on larger scale. 3. Sliding Scale, to fit over balance-coil. 4. The Audiometer, used to measure power of hearing.

HUGHES'S ELECTRIC SONOMETER, AND INDUCTION CURRENTS BALANCE; AND HUGHES'S AUDIOMETER.

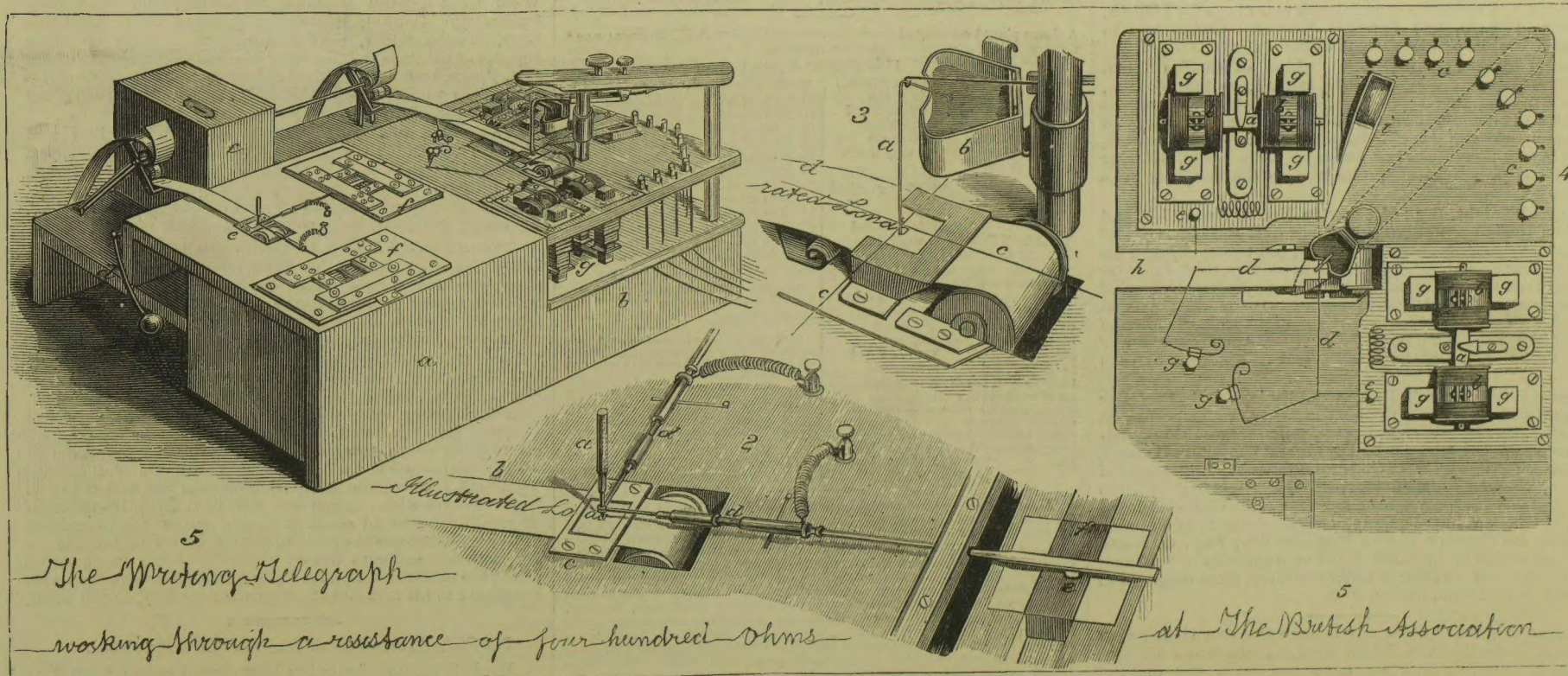


1. Switch Board and Telephone. a. Receiver. b. Transmitter. c. Handle to rotate the Chalk Cylinder. 2. Part of Switch Board (larger scale).

3. Inside of Receiver. a. Diaphragm. 4. Another view of Chalk Cylinder. 5. Metal Slip and Platinum Knob.

6. Part of Carbon Transmitter. a. Carbon between two metal discs. 7. Section of Transmitter, with additions. 8. Transmitter Apparatus opened.

EDISON'S LOUD-SPEAKING TELEPHONE.



1. The telegraph apparatus complete. 2. Writing apparatus of the sending part.

3. Writing apparatus of the receiving end. 4. Plan of the receiving part of instrument.

5. Facsimile tracing of writing by the capillary glass tube.

COWPER'S WRITING TELEGRAPH.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR-GENERAL BELL.

Major-General Edward William Dorrington Bell, V.C., C.B., Commanding the Belfast District, died at his residence, Lisbreen House, Fortwilliam Park, Belfast, on the 10th inst. He entered the Army in 1842, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1868. He served in the Crimean War, including the Battle of Alma, where he personally captured the first gun taken from the Russians. He was also at Inkerman and Sebastopol; and for his distinguished services throughout the campaign had received medal with three clasps, Victoria Cross, the Legion of Honour, the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal. He took part in the Indian campaign, including the siege and capture of Lucknow, for which also he had medal and clasp. In 1876 he was appointed to the command of the Belfast district, which he held till his death.

MR. GOOLD.

George Ignatius Goold, Esq., late Resident Magistrate for Waterford, died at Dunmore East, in the county of Waterford, on the 6th inst. He was born Sept. 7, 1805, the second son of Sir George Goold, second Baronet, of Old Court, in the county of Cork, by Lady Charlotte Browne, his wife, eldest daughter of Valentine, Earl of Kenmare; was educated at Oscott, and was afterwards called to the Bar. He was held in high esteem in all circles, and his legal opinion was highly valued. He married, Nov. 3, 1840, Clara, daughter of Major-General James Webber Smith, C.B., and leaves six sons and one daughter.

MR. WILSON, M.P.

William Wilson, M.P. for the county of Donegal, died at his residence, Dramancery House, Raphoe, on the 8th inst. He was the second son of William Wilson, Esq., of Raphoe, was educated in that town, and for some time practised as a solicitor. In August, 1876, he was elected for the county of Donegal in the Conservative interest, succeeding the late Mr. Conolly, of Castletown. Mr. Wilson married, in 1865, Martha, daughter of the late D. Wilson, Esq., which lady died in 1875.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Mrs. Ward, wife of Dr. Michael Francis Ward, M.P. for Galway, on the 2nd inst., at Camden-road, aged thirty-three.

Major General Charles Moray Maclean (retired), Indian Army, on the 27th ult., at Guernsey, aged seventy-one.

Admiral Charles Edmunds, R.N., of The Albany, on the 1st inst., at 2, Park-place-villas, Maida-hill West, in his seventy-ninth year.

Colonel Arthur A'Court Fisher, C.B., Royal Engineers, on the 2nd inst., at Reay House, Inverness, aged forty-nine. He served at Sebastopol, and in China from 1857 to 1860.

Captain Edward Walter Home Crofton, 60th Rifles, only son of the late Colonel Crofton, C.B., Royal Artillery, and Mrs. Crofton, of Hampton Court Palace, on the 19th ult.; in Afghanistan.

Captain John Becke, 21st Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, Marine Battalion, on the 27th ult., at Jhelum, Punjab, aged thirty-seven. He was second son of John Becke, Esq., of The Cedars, Northampton.

The Hon. Mrs. Beaumont (Susan Hussey), widow of Richard Beaumont, Esq., R.N., and daughter of George, third Lord Macdonald, on the 5th inst., at Settrington House, Yorkshire, aged seventy-two.

Thomas Richardson Colledge, M.D., F.R.S. Edinburgh, for forty-two years President of the Medical Missionary Society in China, on the 28th ult., at Lauriston House, Cheltenham, in his eighty-third year.

Major George Anthony Aufrère Baker, 6th Bengal Cavalry, on the 9th ult., at Jhelum, India, on his way to take officiating command of the 10th Bengal Lancers. He served in the Indian Mutiny, including the siege of Delhi and Lucknow, and in the China War, 1860.

Lady Salisbury-Trelawny (Harriet Jane), wife of Sir John Salisbury-Trelawny, Bart., of Trelawny, Cornwall, on the 5th inst. Her Ladyship was eldest daughter of J. H. Tremayne, Esq., of Heligan, Cornwall, M.P., was married to Sir John Salisbury-Trelawny, Bart., in 1842, and had one son and two daughters.

The Rev. John Rawlin Trye, for thirty-four years Rector of Great Witcombe, Gloucestershire, on the 4th inst., aged seventy. He was the youngest son of Charles Brandon Trye, Esq., of Leckampton Court, in the county of Gloucester, F.R.S., an eminent medical writer, by Mary, his wife, sister of the distinguished antiquaries Samuel and Daniel Lysons.

General William Crokat, on the 6th inst., at 52, Inverleith-row, Edinburgh, in his ninety-second year. He served in Sicily in 1807, and in Portugal under Sir Arthur Wellesley, in Spain at Corunna, in the Walcheren Expedition, and in the Peninsula, and had the war medal with four clasps for Vimiera, Corunna, Vittoria, and Pyrenees. General Crokat was in charge of Napoleon at St. Helena at the time of his death.

The Hon. Mrs. Coote (Louisa), widow of Charles Coote, Esq., of Bellamon Forest, Cootehill, Ireland, on the 3rd inst., at Bath, in her eighty-eighth year. Mrs. Coote was youngest daughter of Richard Dawson, Esq., M.P. for the county of Monaghan, and was sister of Richard Thomas, Lord Cremorne, father of the present Earl of Dartrey. Mrs. Coote, with her sisters, had a patent of precedence as the daughter of a Baron.

Edward Knight, Esq., of Chawton House, Hants, J.P. and D.L., on the 5th inst., aged eighty-five. He was eldest son of Edward Austen, Esq., of Godmersham, Kent (who changed his name to that of Knight), by Elizabeth, his wife, third daughter of Sir Brook Bridges, Bart., and was consequently nephew of James Austen, the celebrated novelist. He married first, in 1826, Mary Dorothea, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart., and secondly, in 1840, Adela, daughter of John Portal, Esq., of Laverstoke, and leaves issue by each wife.

James Clerk-Maxwell, Esq., of Middlebie, F.R.S., Professor of Experimental Physics in the University of Cambridge, on the 5th inst., at Scroope-terrace, Cambridge. This distinguished scholar, who gained the highest University honours, was formerly Professor of Natural Philosophy in Marischal College, Aberdeen, and in King's College, London. He was born in 1831, the only son of the late John Clerk-Maxwell, Esq., of Glenlair, in the county of Kirkcudbright, by Frances, his wife, daughter of Robert Hodshon Cay, Esq., of North Charlton, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in Scotland, and was married, in 1858, to Katherine Mary, third daughter of the Very Rev. Daniel Dewar, D.D.

A correspondent points out that we erred in stating that the late Robert Henry Allan, Esq., of Blackwell Grange, Durham, whose memoir we gave last week, was the last surviving son of Robert Allan, Esq., of Newbottle. George Thomas Allan, Esq., of Barton Lodge, near Darlington, is the fourth and last surviving son, and inherits the Blackwell Grange entailed estate.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

F M T (New York).—We are obliged for the information. The congress has our best wishes for its success.

J G F (Ramsgate).—The card with address is at hand, and you shall hear from us about your problems in the course of the week.

H S Y.—The review of Mr. Gossip's "Theory of the Chess Openings" by Professor Wayte appeared in the September number of the Chessplayers' Chronicle.

C H C (Cavendish-square).—The fuller the solution the better; in labouring to be brief you are likely to become obscure.

B L D (Plymouth).—You are too positive by half. Like you, many correspondents have supposed that 1. Kt to Q 2nd solves problem No. 1861, overlooking the answer, 1. Kt to K 4th (dis. ch). The answer to 1. Kt to K 6th is 1. P takes Kt!

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1861 received from A H Tongue, M H Moorhouse, C B Carlon (Clifton), J M G (Sandycove), and W J E.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1862 received from G L O, Coalscuttle, H S Y, J Bumstead, A H Tongue, Pops, W O S Harnett, R Shindler, L Norn, M A Morton, W J E, W B Wood, Oaxtonian, P le Page, Wanstead, J Sargent, Bryanston Chess Club, J M G (Sandycove), W F Payne, G K B (Swansea), G O Baxter, and A F Carlson (Helsingborg).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1863 received from H B, Helen Lee, C C E, G L C, C H Coster, D W Kell, W M Curtis, H Brewster, Dabbshill, F A Bright, G Fosbrooke, T Barrington, Bish pstone, Pops, An Old Hand, N Cator, Norman Rumbelow, Elsie, D Templeton, M D B, W Hoskin, W D Jones, Fred West, E Elsbury, T Greenbank, R O'Brien, L S D, W Warren, B L Dyke, B Ingersoll, Alpha, W S Leest, J M Holmes, C B Carl n (Clifton), James Dobson, Doms, Squire, W E Wood, Gertie Hill, Jules H ede, O Welter, G L Mayne, C S Cox, W P Welch, A H Butcher, R Jessop, F R Jeffrey, W Wilkinson, A J H (Rugby), Ben Nevils, H Langford, Homunculus, B M Allen, B L G, Tobias, A R, William Scott, R Arnold, S Reynolds, G H V, E H H V, E P N Banks, B H Brooks, J W W, East Marden, Shadforth, Underwood, Semol, P le Page, Cant, J Rademacher, Hereford, J Sargent, J M G (Sandycove), Tuome Reading Room, E P Vulliamy, W F Payne, D McIntosh, Lula, Paralytic, Copiapino, E L Green, W de P Crousz, and G O Baxter.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1862.

WHITE.

1. R to K 5th*

2. Kt to Q 7th (ch)

3. Kt to K B 4th. Mate.

BLACK.

K takes R

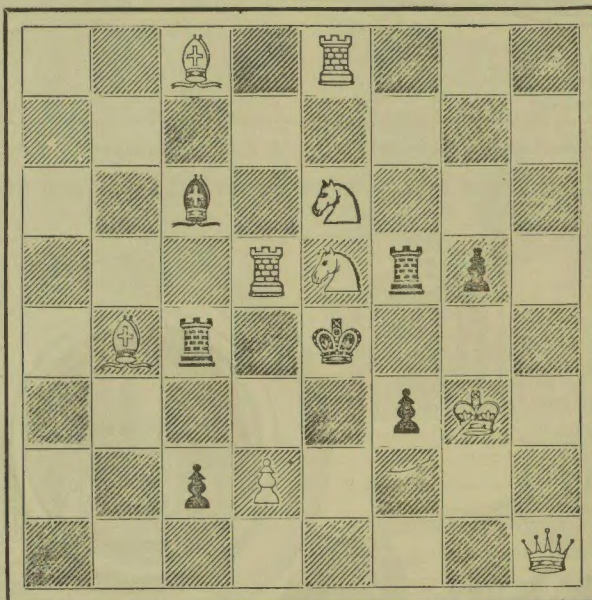
K takes B

*White can also play 1. Kt to R 7th (ch), as pointed out by a large number of our correspondents.

PROBLEM No. 1865.

By H. M. PRIDEAUX.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

One of ten Games played by Mr. J. H. BLACKBURNE, sans voir and simultaneously, at the Central Chess Club, Glasgow, on the 24th ult.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. Broom).

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th

2. P to K B 4th P takes P

3. P to K B 3rd P to K Kt 4th

4. P to K R 4th P to Kt 5th

5. Kt to Kt 5th P to K R 3rd

6. Kt takes P K takes Kt

7. P to Q 4th P to K B 6th

8. B to K B 4th

In readiness to defend the K R P when

Black plays his Bishop to K 2nd. Mr.

Gossip gives:—

8. P takes P B to K 2nd

9. B to B 4th (ch) K to Kt 2nd

10. B to K 3rd B takes P (ch)

11. K to Q 2nd, &c.

8. B to K 2nd

9. B to Kt 3rd P to Q 3rd

10. P takes P P to K R 4th

11. P to K B 4th Kt to K B 3rd

12. Kt to B 3rd P to Q 4th

13. P to K 5th Kt to K 5th

14. Kt takes Kt P takes Kt

15. B to Kt 2nd Q to Q 4th

Black was premature in advancing the

Queen's Pawn, and now he defends a

A Game played recently at Purcell's between the Rev. S. W. EARNshaw and

another Amateur.

(Two Knights' Defence.)

WHITE (Amateur). BLACK (Mr. E.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th

2. Kt to K B 3rd P to K B 3rd

3. B to B 4th Kt to B 3rd

4. Kt to Kt 5th P to Q 4th

5. P takes P Kt to Q R 4th

6. P to Q 3rd

An old-fashioned continuation, which

has been abandoned in favour of 6. B to Kt

5th (ch).

6. P to K R 3rd P to K 5th

7. Kt to K B 3rd P to K 5th

8. Kt to Q 2nd

This loses time; the coup juste at this

point is 8. Q to K 2nd.

8. B to Q B 4th

9. Kt to Kt 3rd Kt takes Kt

10. R P takes Kt P takes P

11. Q takes P Castles

12. Castles P to Q R 3rd

13. B to K 3rd B to Q 3rd

14. P to K B 4th B to Q 2nd

15. P to Q Kt 4th

Necessary for Black now threatens to

win the Bt-hop by 16. P to Q Kt 5th, a

move he could not make with effect until

he had played out the Queen's Bt-hop.

15. B takes P (at Kt

4th)

A great congress of chessplayers is announced to be held in New York in

the first week of next year, and assurances have been already received that

the best players in the States will attend and take part in the several tourna-

ments it is proposed to organise for the occasion. There will be two

game tournaments—a grand tourney, open to all comers, for a prize of not less

than 500 dols., and a minor tournament for a prize the amount of which

will be determined by the number of players entering the lists. The assured

competitors in the grand tourney include Messrs. Mackenzie, Horner,

Delmar, Judd, Neill, Orchard, Ware, and Reichelm; and an invitation

has been addressed to Mr. Mason, who is now residing in London. It

is hoped in New York chess circles that Mr. Blackburne may be induced to

cross the Atlantic and wield a lance for England in the melee. The under-

taking cannot fail to be successful under a management that includes the

names of Messrs. Allen, Gilbert, and the veteran Perrin.

A match between the members of the Ladies' College Club and those of the

Belize Club has been played at the rooms of the former association, The

Ladies' College, won easily twelve games to six, Miss Florence Down contributing a win and a draw to the victorious score.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 25, 1866) with three codicils (dated April 4, 1871; Nov. 13, 1877; and Sept. 12, 1878) of Mr. Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, formerly of St. Helen's-place, but late of No. 8, Bishopsgate-street Within, who died on Sept. 11 last, at Ash Grove, Sevenoaks, was proved on the 1st inst. by James Stewart Hodgson, the brother, Charles Lloyd Norman, and Robert Kirkman Hodgson, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £400,000. The testator bequeaths to his daughter, Miss Caroline Anna Hodgson, in addition to other bequests, a pecuniary legacy of £60,000; to his said brother, in addition to his legacy as an executor, £10,000; and legacies to his own and his late wife's relatives, executors, clerks, servants, and others. The residue of his property, including the Ash Grove estate, the testator gives to his said son. The deceased sat as member of Parliament for Bridport from March, 1857, to November, 1868, and for Bristol from 1870 to 1877; he was a member of the Commission of Lieutenancy of London, Justice of the Peace for Herts and West Kent, and was High Sheriff of Herts in 1845. Mr. Kirkman Hodgson was a well-known merchant, formerly as a partner in Messrs. Finlay, Hodgson, and Co., and latterly in the house of Messrs. Baring Brothers; he was also a director and ex-governor of the Bank of England.

The will (dated Aug. 14, 1879) with a codicil bearing the same date and two others (executed on Oct. 2, 1879) of Sir Anthony Cleasby, formerly one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, late of Pennoyre, Brecknockshire, and of No. 20, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster, who died on the 6th ult., was proved on the 30th ult. by Richard Digby Cleasby, the son, Frederick Robert M'Clintock, and John Henry Hill, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator devises the Pennoyre estate and all his other real estate to his wife for life, with remainder to his son, Richard Digby Cleasby, for life, with remainder to his sons successively, in tail male. There are several legacies; and, after payment of annuities to his said son and to his two daughters, Edith Mary and Lucy Antonia, during their mother's lifetime, and the setting apart of an annual sum out of the income for the purpose of providing at her death the sums covenanted to be paid by him under his children's marriage settlements, the residue of the personalty is to be held upon trusts similar to the uses declared of the real estate.

The will (dated July 25, 1877) of Mr. William Peale, late of Loose, near Maidstone, who died on Sept. 26 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Philip Watson Ottaway and James Readman Coles, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Kate Peale, £5000, and all his furniture, plate, jewellery, and household effects; he also bequeaths the sum of £50,000 upon trust to pay the interest to her for life, and at her death the capital is to be divided as follows—viz., one fourth to Mr. Ottaway; one fourth upon trust for Mrs. Lucy Coles, her husband, and children; one eighth upon trust for Mrs. Emily Walne, her husband, and children; one eighth upon trust for Mrs. Clara Catt, her husband, and children; one eighth to Margaret Sarah Heffer; and the remaining one eighth to Christiana Maria Erck; £4000 upon trust for Mrs. Elizabeth Child and her children; and many other legacies to wife's relatives, servants, old workmen on farm and their widows, and others. As to the residue of his property, he gives one fourth to his wife, one fourth to Mr. Ottaway, one fourth upon trust for Mrs. Lucy Coles, her husband, and children; and one fourth to the said Margaret Sarah Heffer.

The will (dated July 10, 1879) of Mr. Henry Rougier, late of No. 1, Inverness-gardens, Campden-hill, Kensington, who died on the 16th ult., was proved on the 25th ult. by the Rev. John Barclay, Vicar of Runcorn and Canon of Chester, Thomas Brooks, Thomas Oldham Barlow, A.R.A., and John Pattinson Guy, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeaths to his executors, Mr. Brooks £2000, Mr. Barlow £1000, and Mr. Guy £200; to his housekeeper, Eliza Craigmyle, and his cook, Eliza Lee Swan, if in his service at his decease, £100 each; and to the London Stock Exchange Benevolent Fund, for the relief of distressed members and their families, £500. As to the residue of his property, he leaves one fifth to each of his sisters, Mrs. Matilda Barclay, Miss Maria Rougier, and Miss Ann Rougier; one fifth to his brother, George Rougier, and the remaining fifth among certain of his nephews and nieces.

The will (dated June 13, 1877) of Mr. James Fellows, late of No. 15, Old Quebec-street, Hyde Park, who died on the 14th ult., was proved on the 30th ult. by John Sedgwick, the nephew, and Alfred Othwaite Sedgwick, the great-nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths £100 each, free of legacy duty, to the Charing-cross Hospital; the Ophthalmic Hospital, King William-street; the London Orphan Asylum, Watford; the West Kent General Hospital, Maidstone; the West Kent Ophthalmic Hospital, Maidstone; and the Home for Little Boys, Horton Kirby, near Farningham. There are three legacies of nineteen guineas each to certain Sunday and week-day schools, and numerous other legacies. The residue of his property is to be divided between his great-niece, Ellen Mary Bartlett, and his great-nephew, Frederick Bate.

The will (dated Feb. 8, 1870), with two codicils (dated March 17, 1874 and Feb. 11, 1879) of Lieutenant-General Charles Herbert, C.B., late of Boyle Cottage, Thames Ditton, who died on Sept. 19 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Colonel Thomas George Glover and Arthur Maynard Denny, the acting executors, the personalty being sworn under £16,000.

The will (dated June 5, 1855) with a codicil (dated April 21, 1869) of the Rev. Robert Cowpland, late of Weeford, Staffordshire, who died on Sept. 9 last, was proved on the 30th ult. by Stafford Baxter Somerville, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000.

The will (dated April 6, 1875) with a codicil (dated July 15, 1876) of Thomas Harries, late of Cruckton Hall, Shropshire, Esq., formerly Lieutenant-Colonel 63rd Regiment, Knight of the Legion of Honour, who died on the 12th ult., at Hanwood, near Shrewsbury, was proved on the 1st inst. by Major-General Charles Vanbrugh Jenkins, the surviving executor, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. The testator bequeaths all his personal estate and effects to his cousin, the said Charles Vanbrugh Jenkins, absolutely; and as to all his real estate at Cruckton over which he had any power of appointment, together with his freehold estate at Allesby, within the liberties of Coventry, he devises the same to the use of his said cousin for life, with remainder to Robert Edward Arthur Jenkins (the eldest son of the said Charles Vanbrugh Jenkins) for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively, in tail male.

The State Apartments of Windsor Castle are closed.

Mr. J. L. Clifford-Smith has been elected assistant secretary of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science.

The Duke of Beaufort and the Bishop of Hereford have been elected presidents respectively of the Bristol and Hereford centres of the St. John Ambulance Association.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Please Direct all Letters and Orders for
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Silks are now cheaper than at any previous time. In consequence of this condition of the Silk Market PETER ROBINSON has purchased in France, Italy, and Germany the largest stock of
NEW PLAIN AND BROCADED SILKS, SATINS, AND VELVETS ever submitted by him, and invites special attention to the following
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made expressly to be worn with the
New Coloured Silks and Velvets, being
the most fashionable article
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PRICES, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. PER YARD.
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500 PIECES OF GENOA SILK VELVETS,
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Now Selling at One Guinea, 200 Quilted Satin Skirts, with
Fine Kilt; usual price 31s. 6d.
The New Short Costume in Velvet, Silk, and Satin.
Silk Velvet Costumes, Newest Styles, price 3 guineas.
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New Illustrations and Patterns post-free.
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FOR AUTUMN.
All-Wool Angoras, Casimirs, and Bege, from 1s. to 1s. 6d.
Estamene, Witney, and other Serges, 1s. to 1s. 6d. (very wide).
Cashmere Merinos,
All the New Shades, 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d. per yard.

**250 FULL SIZE
BLACK CASHMERE POLONAISES,**
richly Embroidered with Silk,
21s. and 27s. 6d. each.

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The new Black as advertised, 1s. 11d. to 4s. 9d. per yard.

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800 pieces of rich Silk Repp Wool Poplins and
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Princess Dress, Paletot, Hat, and Muff in Serge, all colours,
hand-ornamented with Black Fur and Cord à la
Militaire; the whole complete for £3 18s. 6d. Sketch, with
Patterns of Materials and Self-Measurement Forms sent post-
free.—531, 535, 536, and 537, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

HENRY GLAVE'S
NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKS OF NOVELTIES for the
SEASON just out, and contains sketches, with Prices, of the
Newest Costumes, Jackets, Mantles, Millinery, Corsets, Under-
clothing, Furs, and Made-up Lace Goods, sent post-free to any
address.
534, 535, 536, and 537, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

BAKER and CRISP'S VELVETEENS.
Stamped
Empress
Every 5 yards. The Empress Silk
Moleskins from 1s. 6d.
Patterns Free.—108, Regent-street.

BAKER and CRISP'S
Empress
Moleskin Velveteens
Registered. Autumn and Winter Dress
Fabrics from the Lowest
Prices for the Best Goods. From 6d. yd.

BAKER and CRISP'S
Empress
Velveteens,
Stamped
every 5 yards. New Berlin, Parisian, and
Home Manufactured Fabrics.
Best variety
From 9d. per yard.

**ONE HUNDRED DOZEN REAL
SHETLAND SHAWLS, 2 yards square, Pink, White,
Sky, Black, Cardinal, and other Colours. Sent post-free,
stamps, 2s. 3d.**
BAKER and CRISP, Regent-street.

BAKER and CRISP'S
Empress
Velveteens,
Unequaled. Ulsterings, Cloakings,
and Wool Corduroys for
Autumn and Winter Wear.

**JAPANESE AND CHINESE
EMBROIDERIES**—LEWIS and ALLENBY invite inspection
of a superb collection of these embroideries which they
have just received, comprising cushion and screen pictures, quilts,
piano covers and curtains; also some very choice mounted screens
of great beauty. The colouring of these has been specially
adapted to suit the prevailing taste as to furniture, and tints of
room decoration.
Also a choice lot of Turkish, Bulgarian, and Syrian
Embroideries on Muslin, Gauze, Linen, &c., including a large
consignment worked by the Turkish Refectory, and received from the
Honourable Hindost-Courts and Lady Layard for Sale for the
Benefit of the Turkish Compiantion Fund.

**JAPANESE SCREENS, 2 guineas to 14
guineas.**
Japanese Cushions, Sofa Covers, Quilts, Portières, and Piano
Covers.
Embroidered Pieces suitable for Cushions, Screens, Panels,
&c., from 3s. 6d. to 10 guineas.

**LEWIS ALLENBY, Regent-street and
Conduit-street, London.**

**LEFT-OFF CLOTHES BOUGHT FOR
CASH.**—Mr. and Mrs. PHILLIPS, THE OLD CURIOSITY
SHOP, 31, Thayer-street, Manchester-square, London, W., the
only established buyers of LEFT-OFF CLOTHES and ALL
KINDS OF PROPERTY—Diamonds, Antique Lace, Furniture,
Old Armour, Tapestry, Antique Brocades, Ladies and Gentle-
men's waited on at any time or distance, with the strictest privacy,
as heretofore, by Mr. and Mrs. PHILLIPS, the Old Curiosity
Shop, 31, Thayer-street, Manchester-square, London, W.
Established Upwards of Half a Century.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

Happy Days! There is something of regret and gloom in the
first appearance of grey hairs; our prospects are often blighted
by their premature appearance. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER happily affords a safe and sure means for
restoring them again to the freshness and beauty of youth.
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is no new
low-priced article.

It is the old-established standard and reliable article known
and spoken most highly of in every civilised country. Every good
thing for the hair that the most scientific men of the Old and
New World can suggest are combined in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. It requires only a few appli-
cations to restore grey hair to its youthful colour and lustrous
beauty, and induce luxuriant growth, and its occasional use is
all that is needed to preserve it in its highest perfection and
beauty. Dandruff is quickly and permanently removed. Sold by
all Chemists and Perfumers.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

There are two special qualities which determine and fix the
superiority and excellence of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER:—First—its prompt, quick action, and the
new growth, life, and vigour that it is sure to give to the hair,
never failing by a few applications TO RESTORE GREY OR
WHITE HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, imparting to
the hair a delightful aroma, fresh, delicate, and unchangeable in
any climate. Second—its easy application without any previous
preparation of the hair; without that sticky and disagreeable
sulphur odour found and complained of in other preparations.
It never stains the skin or linen. It retains the hair in any
desired position, and is cooling and cleansing to the scalp.

FLORAL BELL, FRAGRANT ELIXIR OR LIQUID DENTIFRICE.

The admiration of the world, "THE FLORAL BELL FRA-
GRANT ELIXIR OR LIQUID DENTIFRICE." Language fails
to give expression to the beauty or the utility of a beautiful set
of white teeth. With no other charm the possessor may well
feel proud. Dentists, chemists, and physicians all recommend
and use the FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR OR LIQUID
DENTIFRICE. It is truly unequalled for cleansing, pre-
serving, and beautifying the teeth, giving them a pearl-like
whiteness and hardening the gums. It removes all tartar
hardens the enamel, arrests decay, and imparts to the breath at
all times a most delightful fragrance.

A few drops on the brush night and morning is all sufficient.
Tooth pastes and powders are discarded after a trial of FLORAL
BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR OR LIQUID DENTIFRICE. It
is purely vegetable, which may account for the absence of froth
in your mouth during its use. A chemical that produces froth
may be necessary in soap to cleanse the skin, but all chemicals
are certain destruction to the teeth. The enormous and con-
stantly increasing sale for this article enables the proprietor to
offer it at the very low price of Two Shillings and Sixpence in
large Bottles. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale
Dépôt, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath.
Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly
cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living
"animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delight-
ful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The
Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a
foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey,
soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly
harmless, and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY C.
GALLUP, 438, Oxford-street, London. Retailled everywhere.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.
If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use
"The Mexican Hair Restorer," for it will positively restore in
every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without
leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes
the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth
of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask
any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Restorer," price 3s. 6d.
Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 438, Oxford-street, London.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY?
Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES
and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d.,
10s., 15s., and 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—5, Great
Marlborough-st., W.; 93 and 95, City-road; and of all Perfumers.

NUDA VERITAS—GREY HAIR restored
by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which
it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it
causes growth and arrests falling. The most harmless and
effective restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no
equal. Price 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Testi-
monials post-free.—K. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S
AUROLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so
much admired. Warranted perfectly harmless. Price 6s. 6d. and
10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDEN and SONS,
5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.
London; Pinaud and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris;
31, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Chariots, Brussels.

SOZODONT.—The Peerless Liquid Dentifrice.
Its use imparts the most fragrant breath; it beautifies,
cleanses, and preserves the teeth in a surprising manner. It gives
a delightfully fresh taste and feeling to the mouth, removing
all Tartar and Scurf from the Teeth, completely arresting the
progress of decay, and whitening such parts as have already
become black by decay or neglect. Impure Breath, caused by
Bad Teeth, Tobacco, Spirits, or Catarrh, is neutralised by
Sozodont. The price of the Fragrant Sozodont is 3s. 6d., put
up in large bottles, fitted with patent sprinklers for applying
the liquid to the tooth-brush. Each bottle is inclosed in a
handsome toilet box. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and
by JOHN M. RICHARDS, Great Russell-street, London. Observe
the Name SOZODONT on the label, box, and bottle.

"AND TEETH LIKE ROWS OF PEARLS."
JEWELRY and BROWN'S Exquisite Compound, the
ORIENTAL TOOTH-PASTE.

The original and only genuine Oriental Tooth-Paste is
signed "JEWELRY and BROWN, Manchester."—Established
60 years." WHITE and SOUND TEETH, a healthy action of
the gums producing that firmness and brightness of colour so
essential to beauty, is insured by the use of this most perfect
Dentifrice. In Pots, at 1s. 6d.; double size, 2s. 6d. All Perfumers
and Chemists.

ORGANIC FACTS.—The decay of the
Teeth arises from early neglect and the use of tooth pastes,
washes, and powders which, containing mineral and other deleterious
acids, ultimately ruin the enamel. ROWLANDS'
ODONTO, being free from injurious elements, is the best den-
tifrice that can be obtained, as it produces a pearl-like whiteness
of the teeth, healthy gums, and fragrant breath; to smokers it
is invaluable, as it removes the unpleasant effects of tobacco
smoke on the breath. Ask any Chemist for Rowlands'

**BREIDENBACH'S PHLOMIS (Sweet
Scented). Beautifully fragrant and lasting. 2s. 6d. to
40s. Bottle. BREIDENBACH'S MACASSARINE, invaluable
for preserving the growth of the Hair. 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., Bottle.
Of all Chemists and the Makers, 157a, New Bond-street.**

**CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-PASTILS for
INDIGESTION, OXYGENMY,
HEARTBURN, STOMACH COMPLAINTS,
FLATULENCY, &c.**
Apply to Carlsbad Mineral Waters Agency, Loebel Schott-
laender, Carlsbad.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

**ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT (Trade Mark "Anti-
fat" registered) is the celebrated REMEDY for COR-
PULENCE.** It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless.
No particular change of diet required. Will reduce a fat person
from 2lb. to 5lb. a week. It acts upon the food in the stomach,
preventing its conversion into fat.

THOMAS FAIRBANK, M.D., of Windsor,
Surgeon to her Majesty the Queen, referring to Anti-Fat
in the "British Medical Journal" of June 7, 1879, says:—
"I gave some of this extract (Fucus Vesiculosus) to a very
corpulent lady, who in three months lost three stones in weight
without any change of diet. Since then I have frequently given
it for reducing weight, depending on the accumulation of
adipose tissue, and have never found it fail. I may state that a
patient who has been lately taking it as an anti-fat, and who
always suffered very much from rheumatic pains about the
body, has been entirely free from such trouble while she has
been taking the extract, a fact which she quite independently
noted."

**ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT, sold by Wholesale
and Retail Chemists, everywhere. Price 6s. 6d. per Bottle.
Send stamp for pamphlet, entitled "How to get Lean without
Starvation."—BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Sole Pro-
prieters, Great Russell-street Buildings, Great Russell-street,
London, W.C.**

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.
The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the
Liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled
in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

**TAMAR INDIEN.—Owing to the marked
success of this fruit-lozenge—so agreeable to take and uni-
versally prescribed by the Faculty for Constipation, &c.—Base
Imitations are being foisted on the public. The genuine pre-
parations bear the title "Tamar Indien." Price 2s. 6d. per Box.
E. GRILLON, Wool Exchange, E.C.; and all Chemists.**

**"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD
MIXTURE** is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all
impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy,
Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvellous. In Bottles,
2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.
each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 132 stamps,
of the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

**CORPULENCE.—Dr. YATE HOLLAND'S
POWDERS (or PILLS) speedily and safely absorb super-
fluous fat and reduce corpulency, however long standing. Price
2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per Box. MARTIN and CO., 3, Paradi-
se-road, London, S.W. or through any Chemist. Beware of
imitations.**

**ALLEN
AND
HANBURY'S
"PERFECTED"
COD-LIVER
OIL**
Is not only freer from taste and
smell than any oil ever before
offered to the public, but it does not
give rise to the nausea and eructa-
tions which render the use of ordi-
nary oil, even of the finest quality,
so repulsive. It is the pure oil, made
at A. and H.'s own factory in Nor-
way, and prepared by an entirely
new and original process. It pre-
sents in the most effective condition
all the invaluable properties of the
remedy. All who have difficulty in
taking Cod-Liver Oil should insist
on having A. and H.'s "PERFECTED
OIL." Sold only in
Impt. Pts., 4s. 9d.; 3 Pts., 2s. 6d.;
1 Pts., 1s. 4d. Trade mark, a
PloUGH. Of all Chemists; and of
Allen and Hanburs, Plough-court, Lombard-street, London.

**MEDICINAL FOOD, WASTING
DISEASES, and CONSUMPTION are AR-
RESTED.** The strength and weight are
restored and maintained, and the appetite
improved by the Food known as

PANCREATIC EMULSION,
which has been for the last twenty years
recommended by the Medical Profession as a
NECESSARY FOOD for persons having a
tendency to WASTING, CONSUMPTION, &c.

SAVORY and MOORE,
New Bond-street, London, and Chemists
everywhere, from whom Paraphlets, contain-
ing full particulars and Medical Testimonials,
may be obtained, gratis, on application.

**HOOPING COUGH.
ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION.**
THE celebrated effectual Cure without
internal medicine. Sole Wholesale Agents, W. EDWARDS
and SON, 157, Queen Victoria-street (formerly of 67, St. Paul's-
church-yard), London, whose names are engraved on the Govern-
ment stamps.
Sold by most Chemists. Price 4s. per Bottle.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES
CURE COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
Medical testimony states that no other medicine is so effectual
in the cure of these dangerous maladies. One lozenge alone
gives ease. They obtain no opium nor any violent drug. Sold
by all Chemists, in Tins, 1s. 11d. and 2s. 9d.

**"NOV. 1, 1879.—I have witnessed some
striking cures of Bronchial Cases by DR. LOCKOCK'S
PULMONIC WAFERS."—From Mr. Ash, M.P.S., 7, Holloway
Head, Birmingham.—They taste pleasantly. Price 1s. 11d. per
Box.**

**COLDS CURED BY
DR. DUNBAR'S ALKARAM, or
Anti-Catarrh Smelling-Bottle.**

ALKARAM.
ALKARAM.
ALKARAM.

**IF inhaled on the first symptoms, ALKARAM
will at once arrest them, and cure severe cases in half an
hour. Sold by all Chemists, 2s. 9d. a Bottle. Address, Dr. Dunbar,
care of Messrs. P. Newbery and Sons, 37, Newgate-street.**

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.
The best English Remedy for Gout and Rheumatism. Sure,
safe, and effectual. No restraint of diet required during their
use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital
part. Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 11d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

**GOUT and RHEUMATISM cured by the
use of Dr. Laville's Curative Liqueur or Pills. To be
obtained of all respectable Chemists, price 11s. per Bottle.
All who are afflicted with these diseases should read Dr.
Laville's celebrated treatise, in English, on "The Treat-
ment and Cure of Gout and Rheumatism;" post-free,
4d., of F. NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
Address—F. COMAR, 28, Rue St. Claude, Paris.**

**TOOTH-ACHE.
INSTANT CURE.**

**FORMS A STOPPING,
SAVES THE TOOTH.**
J. Hounsell, Esq., Surgeon, Bridport, writes:—"I
consider HUNTER'S NERVEINE a specific for
Toothache. Very severe cases under my care have
found instantaneous and permanent relief."
Of Chemists, 1s. 11d. per Packet.

**TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH
RUPTURE.—PRATT'S WATER-PAD TRUSSES are the
most effectual Cure.—Apply to J. F. Pratt, Surgical Mechanician
to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 420, Oxford-street, London.**

**IN "NOTES ON CONSUMPTION and
WASTING DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED
with HYDRATED OIL, with Cases showing the immediate
increase in weight by it." see Book published by Diprose,
Bateman, and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields.**

G. OVEREND DREWRY, M.D., Physician
to the National Free Dispensary for Consumption and
Wasting Diseases, Gower-street, W., Author of "Common-Sense
Management of the Stomach," &c., referring to cases treated at
the National Free Dispensary for Consumption and Wasting
Diseases, says that "Hydroleine" (or Hydrated Oil) produces an
effect such as neither cod-liver oil nor any preparation of it with
which I am acquainted even faintly approaches, and patients
are unanimous in their statement that the appetite is much
increased by taking 'Hydrated Oil,' and that, so far from pos-
sessing the unpleasant taste of ordinary cod-liver oil, the taste
of 'Hydrated Oil' is agreeable rather than the reverse, and is
described by some as resembling Devonshire cream. These, I
submit, are very important points in cases usually attended by
irritability of stomach. The general improvement in
strength shown within a fortnight was in many instances
surprising, even to myself, who had seen already in private
practice many startling results from its use. My experience,
however, shows that in cases where cod-liver oil or an emulsion
of it has been depended upon, increase of weight is rarely
obtained."—Page 16.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil).
Equal to Ten times the quantity of Cod-Liver Oil.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil).
Easier to administer than Cod-Liver Oil.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
entirely supersedes plain Cod-Liver Oil.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
may be relied upon to increase weight.

TRY YOUR WEIGHT.—HYDROLEINE
(Hydrated Oil) has proved of the highest value as a food
in consumption and all wasting diseases, invariably producing
increase in flesh and weight. This preparation of Hydrated Cod-
Liver Oil is tonic, digestive, and ten times more strengthening
and nourishing, as well as far more pleasant to taste, than plain
cod-liver oil. Hydroleine may be described as partially digested
oil, which will nourish and produce increase of weight in those
cases where oils or fat, not so treated, are difficult or impossible
to digest. All tendency to emaciation and loss of weight is
arrested by the regular use of Hydroleine, which may be dis-
continued when the usual average weight has been permanently
acquired. Of all Chemists, 4s. 6d., or sent direct, carriage paid,
to any address in England for 5s.—Address Hydroleine Com-
pany, 493, Oxford-street, London.

READ the following Extracts from a few
among the hundreds of letters received, showing that
HYDROLEINE will nourish, and cause young or old to increase
in weight where plain cod-liver oil will not; the original letters,
with many others, may be seen at our Office.

MR. JAS. STEWART, CHEMIST, of
Dalketh, writing April 28, 1877, says:—
"I weighed only 116 lb. on March 25, 1877, and Hydroleine very
irregularly I must confess, and on April 19 weighed 120 lbs. I
found it very pleasant to take, never experienced the least
disagreeable effect, and rather think it acted very much as a
tonic."

WRITING of Hydrated Oil on May 14,
1877, Mr. KENNETH McDONALD, of Dunkeld, says:—
"I had been taking cod-liver oil all winter myself, and thought
I would first experiment on myself with the Hydroleine, and I
must say, whether it is that or not, I am much better; in fact,
all right again, and I certainly give it the credit, and will recom-
mend it to all in preference to the ordinary oil—it is much easier
taken."

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
can be taken by the most delicate stomach.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
is immediately assimilated.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
produces rapid increase in flesh.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
is pleasant to take.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
is certain in result.

**IN "NOTES ON CONSUMPTION and
WASTING DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED with HY-
DRATED OIL," by G. Overend Drewry, M.D., he says:—"To
brain-workers of all classes 'Hydrated Oil' is invaluable, sup-
plying, as it does, the true nerve food. There are many in these
days of feverish work and continued strain who insensibly are
drifting towards degeneration of nerve tissue, without the evi-
dence of any special disease, excepting nervous irritability and
sleeplessness. In these cases I have found 'Hydrated Oil'
act like a charm, tranquillising and restoring tone to the
nervous system with startling rapidity. It is an
exceedingly difficult preparation to make, but from many
hundred samples examined by Dr. Bartlett and myself, I am in
a position to say that in the 'Hydrated Oil' all the chemical
changes necessary to transform the oil from its original state to
one of partial solubility in water are perfectly produced. The
unstable nature of such a combination is one of its most valuable
characteristics, and it frequently happens that changes of tem-
perature and exposure to light cause a certain small separation
of watery extractives from the essential hydration, which is,
however, invariably permanent to the extent of the extent. This is
of no consequence, scientific combination being again produced
instantaneously by shaking the bottle."—Page 36.**

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil) has been
favourably received by all classes of people, as well as by
the press, as the following extracts will show:—

MRS. ELLEN COOKE, Weston-super-
Mare, in a letter dated May 24, 1879, says:—
"I think the last bottle you sent me has saved the life of a
little boy three years old."

MR. J. H. GREGORY, Master of Caxton
Workhouse, Camb., writing on March 12, 1879, says:—
"The effect of the bottle I received from you was so marvellous,
as I increased nearly 11b. in weight, and felt better in every
way."

MRS. MARYATT, Bayswater, W., writing
on Jan. 22, 1877, speaks of the Hydrated Oil in the fol-
lowing terms:—
"My little boy (aged five and a half years) is so extremely fond
of it that he will take it just as it is, without the ginger or
orange wine, and will smack his lips after it. As for myself, I
can never sound its praises too loudly. I consider it a perfect
life-giver."

MR. JOHN MILTON, writing from
Liverpool on May 7, 1877, says:—
"Five weeks ago a small pamphlet was handed to me descrip-
tive of your Hydroleine, and since that time my wife has been
taking just one bottle a week with certain benefit."

MR. A. BOYCE, Chemist, Hayward's-
heath, writing on July 9, 1877, says:—
"I have given it to several consumptive cases, and am pleased
to inform you with very good result. The effect of it on two
persons (children) have had a wonderful effect. I am trying to
make it known—very where I can."

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)
is not a secret preparation.



BAY AND TOWN OF FUNCHAL, MADEIRA.—SEE PAGE 463.